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AMERICAN FIELD SEED COMPANY

HEADQUARTERS FOR

GRASS *and* FIELD SEEDS

SELLING AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES

43rd & ROBEY STS.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SEED GUIDE - SEASON 1930



ALSIKE & TIMOTHY MIXED MAKES ENORMOUS YIELDS



A FIELD OF ALFALFA HAY BRINGS LARGE RETURNS ON THE INVESTMENT



Pool Your Seed Orders and Save Money

Organize a Farmer's Seed Club Take Advantage of Quantity Discounts

You know that the prices on our price list are low and that we give you high quality. Our seeds are sold on a close margin. However when we can handle a large order in one shipment there is some further saving in labor and expense and we can on such orders make a further concession in price. When you club together you buy on a dealer basis and we sell you at the lowest possible figure that seed can be sold for.

What You Should Do

Send us the names and addresses of farmers in your neighborhood who are planning on getting seed this year. Tell us about what kind of seeds they plan to get and if possible about how much. We will then send all of them a letter with samples and catalog or we will send samples to you. Then you can get together and make up the order or you can arrange for each man to leave his order with some one person. Mail in the order showing each man's name and the kind and amount of seed he wants.

What We Will Do

We will ship the seed to the party sending in the order. While all will be addressed to one man each man's seed will be kept separate by putting his initials on the seed intended for him. Thus delivery is easy.

We guarantee that the seed will arrive safely. We guarantee that each and every man who orders will be perfectly satisfied. If he is not he can return his part of the seed and get his money plus freight refunded.

You Gain by Clubbing

We serve hundreds of farmers clubs, granges, Farm Bureaus and big land owners. It does not take a great deal of time to organize a club and you will be doing a real community service by taking such action. It will save you money, and save your neighbors money. You will find us ready to co-operate with you in every detail. It does not have to be a large club. It pays to start even a small one. Address our president, Mr. E. E. Elder, and he will give the matter his personal attention.

A New Service in INOCULATION

You Can Now Apply Your Inoculation DRY or You Can Get Your Seed Already Inoculated

First inoculation was secured by transferring soils from one field to another. Then came the jelly culture method which was followed by the paste form. Both of these require the addition of water, and the wetting of the seed. These methods are still good, but the New Dry Method makes inoculation much simpler. No water to add. No seed to dry. No muss or fuss of any kind. You simply dust the seed thoroughly. You can do this anytime you find it convenient and sow the seed when you are ready.

Guarantee to Make Nodules

You take no gamble on this new method for we will refund you the price of the inoculation if it fails to make nodules on the roots of your legume plants. We have investigated this new process quite thoroughly. The preparation of this inoculation is quite different from the ordinary. Instead of developing this material in the sheltered incubators of the laboratory it is developed in the open soil. This results in a hardier strain of bacteria which is not nearly so easily effected by unfavorable conditions. You know that if you take a plant out of a hot house or green house it is quite sensitive and liable to damage. The same kind of plants grown outdoors are more vigorous and hardy.

Buy Your Seed Inoculated Or Not Inoculated

We are prepared to inoculate your seed in advance if you so desire. The cost is only 50c per bushel, which includes the material. So if you want your Clover or Alfalfa inoculated in advance, say so clearly when you order and remit only 50c per bushel for same.

All of our Dalea Clover seed, and all of our Soy Beans are inoculated in advance, as we believe these crops should never be sown without inoculation. So in considering our prices on these crops be sure to remember that the quotations include inoculation. On all other crops the price does not include advance inoculation but it may be had by remitting the 50c per bushel extra.

See inside back cover page for further information and prices on other inoculation.

A Personal Word From Our President

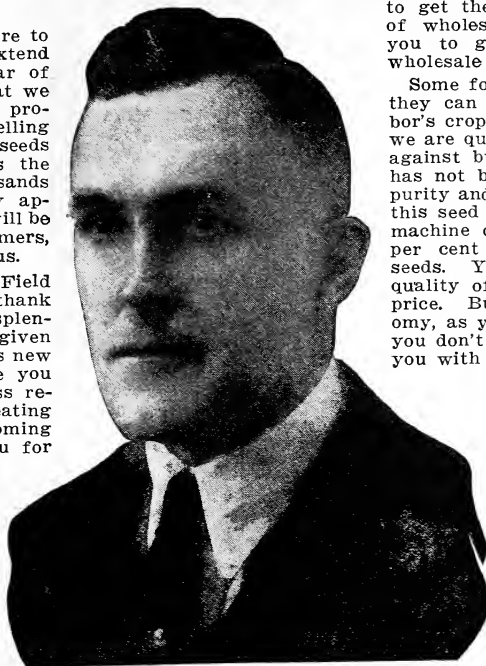
Dear Friends:

It gives me a lot of pleasure to hand you this catalog and extend my best wishes for the year of 1930. I am happy to say that we are going to continue our program again this year of selling high grade northern grown seeds at low prices, the same as the past few years. I know thousands of our old customers really appreciate this policy and this will be good news to you new customers, that have never traded with us.

In behalf of the American Field Seed Company, I want to thank you old customers for the splendid co-operation you have given use in the past in bringing us new customers, and we feel sure you have profited by our business relations. There is no use beating about the bush and I am coming out cold turkey and ask you for your business for the year of 1930, and want you to bring some of your friends with you. This year we are going to give you better values and do our level best to save you more money on your seed purchases. To you new customers I want to say that you cannot realize what fine quality of seeds we are able to furnish you and the dollars you can save, until you have traded with us. Our steady growth from year to year means that we have a reputation for honest dealing and that our friends and customers have confidence in us. It is my intentions that this Company shall continue to deal fair and square with you, so we shall deserve your confidence in the future.

This is the year for you to make a liberal seeding of legumes or soil builders. The market is lower on Red Clover, Alsike Clover and Sweet Clover than it has been for a number of years. Timothy is about the same as last year and Alfalfa prices are lower than last year. In view of the lower prices on practically all Field and Grass Seeds I have planned to offer bigger bargains this year than ever to our customers. We have over half a million dollars back of us which permits us to buy the seed crop when it moves from the producing sections. Buying in enormous quantities enables us to buy at low prices and sell at low prices. If you will compare our prices with other seed houses or retailers you will find in many cases our prices are from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per bushel lower than they are quoting on seeds of the same quality, and quite often their seeds are not as good as ours. We do not believe any retail dealer can undersell us and still furnish the same high quality of seeds.

I want to impress on you the savings are only a secondary consideration when it comes to buying seeds. Besides saving you money, we will furnish you with pure high germinating, guaranteed seeds. If you are a critical seed buyer, I suggest you buy our Pinnacle Brand which is extra fancy quality. We do not get one kick in a thousand orders from customers who buy this brand. Some dealers or seedsmen may offer seed for less money than our price, but they cannot undersell us and still furnish the same quality. It simply can't be done for this reason; we buy practically all of our seeds in the large producing sections early in the season when the crops are moving. We bought this seed at a lower price than it could be bought today on the market. You are going to get the benefit of these early purchases and you don't have to pay three or four profits



E. E. Elder.

to get them. Cutting out the profits of wholesalers, jobbers, etc., enables you to get your seeds from us at wholesale prices.

Some folks write us every year that they can buy seed from their neighbor's crop for a little less money than we are quoting. I want to caution you against buying country run seed that has not been re-cleaned and tested for purity and germination. In most cases this seed from the huller or threshing machine contains from ten to twenty per cent of inert matter and weed seeds. You would pay dear for this quality of seed if you got it for half price. Buying this seed is not economy, as you are paying for something you don't get. We are able to furnish you with seed that has been scientifically re-cleaned by the latest improved machinery, which is the cheapest seed to sow.

If you are skeptical about sending your order to us you do not need to feel that you are taking any chances. Just read the next page, what the banks have to say about us and our "Money Back Guarantee" which fully protects you in every way. There are also some good testimonials on the next page and through the catalog. These are only a few of the thousands that we have received from satisfied

customers who have saved money on their seed bill. These customers are folks just like you and me who buy seed from us because our prices, our quality, and our service are unexcelled elsewhere. We are the largest seed house in Chicago and east of the Mississippi River selling field and grass seed exclusively, direct to the farmer and I know we can take good care of your seed requirements.

I want to call your attention again this year to our Club Order Proposition explained on the opposite page. Hundreds of our customers took advantage of this proposition last year by pooling their orders with their neighbors and friends, obtaining their seeds at lowest wholesale prices, saving a good many dollars on their seed bill. I am sure your neighbors will appreciate getting in on a club order if it will save them some money and thank you besides. Permit me to suggest that you take this matter up with them and let us know your requirements. We will be glad to write you promptly quoting the lowest prices possible on your Club Order.

We want your order again this year and I will appreciate it if you will get your neighbor to send his order with yours. It is our intention this year to handle your orders honestly and faithfully and to save you more money on your seeds.

Trusting you will favor us with your seed order and wishing you a successful and prosperous year, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

E. E. Elder

READ ABOUT WHO WE ARE AND WHAT WE GUARANTEE

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

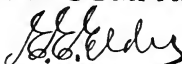
We hereby guarantee the seeds sent the bearer to give absolute satisfaction. If the seeds are not entirely satisfactory in every way and you do not feel that they are worth more than you paid for them, you can return them at our expense and we will refund your money and any freight charges you have paid.

We cannot guarantee crops, as that is past our control, owing to the climatic conditions, accidents and unusual contingencies that occasionally occur; but we give you 30 days to test our seed in any way you wish, which fully protects you on your seed purchases.

AMERICAN FIELD SEED COMPANY

CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS.

Per



Our Banker Tells You What You May Depend on When You Send Your Order to Us

**A \$12,000,000.00 Bank,
Central Manufacturing District
Bank**

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 26, 1928.
To Whom It May Concern:

We take pleasure in stating that the American Field Seed Company are valued depositors of this bank. We consider them thoroughly responsible and amply able to fill orders entrusted to them in a satisfactory way. We are sure that anyone dealing with this company will be treated in a courteous, business-like manner.

Yours very truly,
FRANK L. WEBB, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, ALBIA, IOWA, RECOMMENDS US.

To Whom It May Concern: Sept. 27, 1928.

This is to certify that I have known Ernest E. Elder, President of the American Field Seed Company of Chicago, Ill., for the past twenty years. He was associated with this Bank for a number of years as Cashier and later Vice-President, during which time his services were very satisfactory, indeed.

Before coming into the employ of this institution, he lived on a farm and knows all the ups and downs incident to farm life. He comes from one of our very best families and we have no hesitancy in recommending him to the business public.

Our very best wishes attend Mr. Elder.

Very truly yours, J. A. CANNING, President.

AN IOWA BANKER RECOMMENDS US AS FAIR AND SQUARE IN OUR DEALINGS.

ALBIA STATE BANK.

Albia, Iowa, October 6, 1928.

To Whom It May Concern:

It gives me pleasure to state that I have known Mr. E. E. Elder, President of the American Field Seed Company of Chicago, Ill., for twenty years, part of which time he was in the banking business of this city, serving in various official capacities.

I have always found Mr. Elder honest, reliable, and a man of his word, and in my opinion, anyone dealing with the American Field Seed Company will get a fair and square deal. Very truly yours,

A. J. ROBERTS, Vice-President.

We Guarantee Satisfaction

The broad guarantee we give and the letters from bankers and our customers who corroborate our statements, is the best evidence we can give that you will receive the best and fairest kind of treatment. We always endeavor to send our customers the best seed it is possible to buy for the money. We guarantee unconditionally that the seed will satisfy you upon arrival. If the seed is not satisfactory you may return it to us and we will refund your money and any freight charges you have paid. No questions asked. We

stand behind every pound of seed that we send out. It must please you or we are not satisfied. A guarantee goes with every shipment we make. You are protected when you buy from the American Field Seed Company. Let us have your order and receive the best value in seeds money will buy.

Our bank references are convincing proof of our responsibility. We would also refer you to the Corn Exchange National Bank and Illinois Merchants Trust Co., Dun's or Bradstreet's commercial agencies.

Customers Who Know Write Recommendations

SEED BETTER THAN OFFERED AT HOME ELEVATOR.

V. F. DUNN, Pinconning, Mich., writes: "My order arrived here today and all in good shape. I have compared my Clover and Timothy seed with our Elevator here and find it far better in quality. Thanking you for your prompt attention and will tell my friends about your company and when I need good seeds again I will know where to get them."

SEED PURE AND GREW ABUNDANTLY.

GEO. F. VEAR, Westfield, N. Y., writes: "I got my Alske Clover from you, it is two years ago and it certainly was one of the most wonderful crops that ever was produced in this belt. The seed was pure and grew with great abundance."

SERVICE QUICK AND SATISFACTORY.

JAMES H. SHULTZ, Benton, Pa., writes: "The grass seed you sent me came through all O. K. and am well pleased. It is fine seed. Thank you for your prompt attention."

EXPECTS TO GET US MORE CUSTOMERS.

DIUEX L. PENIRA, West Falmouth, Mass., writes: "Timothy and Alske seed arrived in good shape and looks fine, thank you. I am writing you these few lines to say that I am showing my seed to all my friends. I am so well pleased and I expect to get you some customers as I will remain one myself. Thank you very much for your prompt shipment."

WELL SATISFIED—SAVED BIG MONEY.

A. R. BUNDY, Carthage, Ind., writes: "I am sending another order for Alfalfa Seed. I received my seed I ordered last Spring all O. K. and have as fine seed as could be bought of the dealer at home for twice the amount I paid. I never had a finer stand."

WELL PLEASSED WITH QUALITY—SAVED MONEY.

TIMOTHY M. QUINN, South Wayne, Wis., writes: "I got the seed today at South Wayne and it was really better than the samples. I am very much delighted with it and I hope to have luck with it. The Farm Bureau have sold hundreds of dollars worth here this Spring and their patrons paid \$3.00 per bushel more for poorer seed than I just bought of you."

COMPLAINT ADJUSTED ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY.

HERBERT C. MILLER, Kearneysville, W. Va., writes: "I wish to thank you for the courteous and satisfactory settlement of my complaint, as per former letters. I believe you have endeavored to act entirely fair and honest in this matter and shall give you my future orders."

WILL URGE HER NEIGHBORS TO BUY.

ELLA COCHRAN, Pinson Fork, Ky., writes: "I received my grass seed all O. K. and sure was well pleased with them and they were such fine seed I think I can urge some of my neighbors to buy their seed from you and you will get more orders for seed."

HAS FOUND AN HONEST SEED HOUSE

JOHN TEUBEL, Mackinaw, Ill., writes: "Received my shipment of seed and am very much pleased with it. It is certainly good quality and a very nice berry. I like to deal with you because you are honest and I can depend on your word."

BIG FARMER BUYS FOR SEVERAL FARMS.

JOHN MOUNTS, Morrow, Ohio, writes: "Kindly quote me lowest prices on 800 to 1000 pounds of America's Best Mixture; also on Sweet and Little Red Clover. I am buying seed for several farms. I have bought seed of you several times and it has been very satisfactory."



Why Located in Chicago

Chicago is the greatest corn and oat market in the United States, proving that it is located near the center of the producing section. It is also the largest Timothy seed market in the world, and often handles more Clover than Toledo. It is unquestionably the largest grass seed market in the United States and without a doubt the largest distributing point.

The largest wholesale seed house in the world is located here and this business could never have been built up as it is if the location was not right. We are located in Chicago on account of its many advantages and expect to build up the largest seed business in the world selling direct to the farmer. If Chicago is the logical point for the dealers to buy their seeds from, it is equally as good for the farmer.

Chicago is very centrally located, being near the center of the seed buyers and we can serve a larger number of customers from here than from any other place in the same radius and give them quicker service as well as cheaper freight rates. The most important point for any large wholesale or mail order house to consider is the freight rates, shipping facilities and nearness to production. We have all these advantages in Chicago and consequently are in position to save you money and at the same time give you the best service.

Shipping Facilities Unexcelled

Our shipping facilities cannot be surpassed. Right across from the above building is the Chicago Junction Railways depot where cars are loaded for the 26 trunk lines leaving Chicago. Just think of having 26 through freight lines all over the United States right at your door. Local carlots are loaded complete each day, leaving on the trunk lines, thus getting our shipments started to our customers 2 or 3 days sooner, than if necessary to truck the shipment to the different freight depots of each trunk line scattered over the city.

When we wish to make a shipment all it is necessary to do is to run the shipment across a bridge on a hand truck on to the Chicago Junction's platform some 50 feet away. This saves us all expense of teaming or trucking shipments to distant depots. This saving is a big item in a mail order business when there are hundreds of shipments to be made each day. These savings permit us to give bigger values in seeds and our shipping facilities afford the quick freight service so much needed in a successful seed business.

Equipped to Handle Seeds

The above picture of the building in which we are located will give you some idea of the size and magni-

tude of our business. This building is 4 stories and basement 60 feet wide, 400 feet long with a frame annex 160 feet long in which our cleaning machinery is located. Our offices are on the second floor and are especially well lighted and equipped so as to give the quickest and best service.

We have made arrangements with the warehouse company which owns this building to lease us whatever space is necessary to properly conduct our business. If we need the entire building it is there ready to serve us. After our spring rush is over we release any space not needed so as to keep our expenses at the minimum at all times. We find renting space in this way to be much cheaper than owning the property as we could not utilize near all the space the year around.

Our cleaning plant is installed in the most efficient manner and we have some very fine machines for the cleaning and grading of seeds. We have a new gravity machine which makes wonderful separations, also a new cleaning machine which is so constructed that it will even remove thistle from Alsike and make separations which almost seem impossible. We also have the regular seed cleaners such as the Clipper and Monitor Mills which are recognized by the seed trade as the best cleaners. With our special machines and our scarifying machine we are equipped to put up our seed in the very best shape. Our cleaning facilities are wonderful and we are prepared to do the very best kind of cleaning.

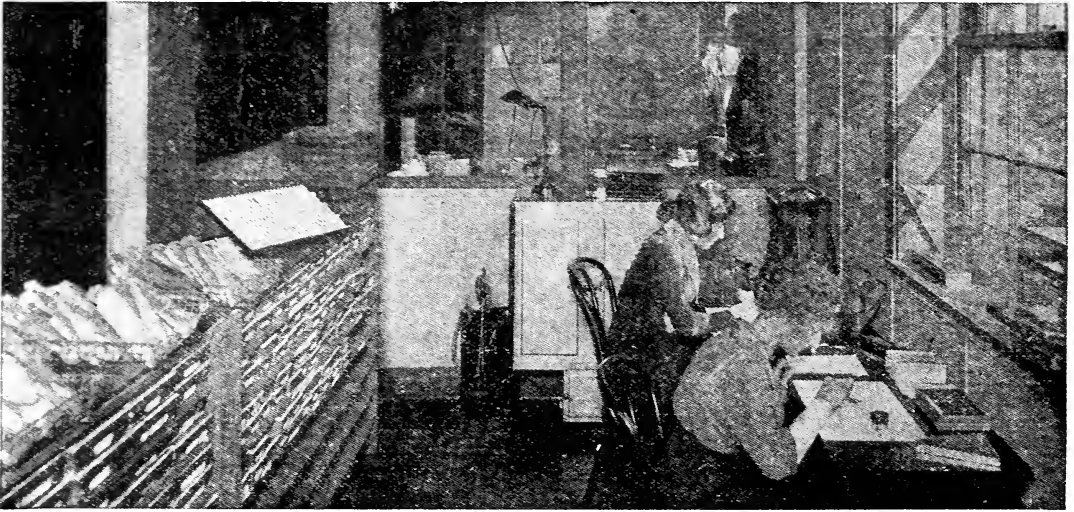
It is our belief that we spend more time on cleaning and put up our seed in a little better shape than any other mail order seed house. We deal exclusively in field and grass seeds and specialize along this line so that we are better equipped and better prepared to serve the grass and field seed buyer. We cater to the farmer who appreciates high quality in field seeds and wants the best produced, but only wishes to pay a just price.

Visit Us When in Chicago

We would like every customer who visits Chicago to call on us. We are located in the stock yards district, only four blocks from the Wilson Packing Company and a visit to our plant would pay you in many ways. When you are in Chicago with stock, slip over to our plant and buy your seeds. We will make it worth your while and would be glad to see you face to face.

We are proud of our business and are always glad to show it to strangers. It is our desire to become better acquainted with our customers as it leads to more business and a better understanding. If not convenient to call on us, make out your order, mail it to us and we will give it our most careful attention and will guarantee you satisfaction. We would like to hear from you.

The Best Quality for the Least Money



Why We Can Sell Farmers at Wholesale.

Whenever a farmer has a lower price from a mail order house than is quoted by the local dealer, the retail merchant will invariably belittle the quality, discouraging the farmer from sending away. We are going to give you a few facts as we know them and can convince you that we do have the high quality and at prices far lower than the retail merchant can sell the same quality and make his accustomed 20 to 30 per cent profit.

Why is it necessary for us to charge a farmer 20 to 30 per cent more money than a dealer for a bag of seed when he sends cash with order? If we ship to the dealer, we must extend credit, render invoice and have twice as much labor and expense handling the order than a cash order from the farmer and then wait possibly six months for our money. We will admit that nearly every mail order seed house conducts their business on the same plan as the retailer and charges a retail price. They reduce their sales by doing this and as they frequently handle field and grass seeds as a side line, do not get the volume or the big orders we are accustomed to handling.

Our Prices Lower This Year

This is a year when you should sow Clovers liberally. The prices on Red and Mammoth and Alsike are lower than they have been for years. It may be many more years before you see prices so low again. Alfalfa also is somewhat lower and that makes it possible for you to get this wonderful crop started at low cost.

Our prices are always down to low levels considering the markets. We have built up an exceptional business by supplying our customers with high grade seed. It is the quality of our seed that keeps our friends satisfied. Our money-saving prices attract thousands of new customers every year. This year we come to you with the greatest values ever offered in our history. Take advantage of them. Buy freely, and tell your friends of the values and service they can secure from us.

One thing we caution you to guard against and that is the buying of country seed. We know some of these country prices look low, but that seed is not

scientifically recleaned. You can get fooled badly on such seed. Even experienced buyers make serious errors on such quality. Play safe. Buy our recleaned, tested, analyzed, labeled and guaranteed seed. It will save you money in the end.

Buying from a reliable Mail Order House is the logical way to secure your Grass and Field Seeds. From a sensible and economic standpoint it is the only way to market seeds, and the consumer gets the benefit in the way of lower prices. When seeds pass through hands of wholesalers, jobbers and retailers, there is a profit from each one added to the cost of the seed which has to be paid by the consumer or farmer who sows the seed. We have been selling seeds by the Mail Order Plan for several years and have thousands of good reliable customers who stand ready to vouch for the savings they have made by buying good dependable seeds from us. We expect to continue with this policy of selling direct and Saving Money For Our Customers.

Our Testing Laboratory a Real Service

We maintain a complete testing laboratory equipped with the most modern seed testing apparatus. This laboratory is in charge of an expert seed analyst whose services are at your disposal. We want you to feel free to ask us for any information you may want regarding any seed you sow. Our seed testing laboratory is a real service to our customers as well as to ourselves. Every lot of seed is tested before we buy it and every lot is again tested after recleaning before shipping. We guard our customers' interest wherever possible as your success with our seeds is the foundation of our success.

Shipping Tag Gives Purity and Germination

Our shipping department has instructions to place a tag on every bag of seed shipped showing the purity and germination. This tag is in itself a guarantee of fair dealing. You do not need to be a seed expert to purchase your seed from us. We are in position to furnish you with full information regarding your seed, and stand ready to back up any statements made regarding our seed by our Absolute Guarantee. If any additional information is wanted on any seed received from us, our analyst will gladly furnish it.

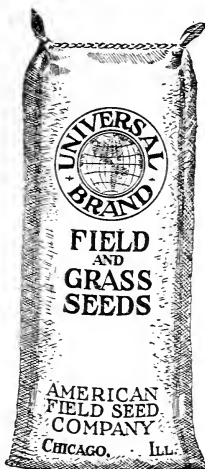
Always Refer to Our Green Price List for Prices

We as a rule do not price our seed in our catalog on account of fluctuating markets. In order to give our customers the advantage of the lowest prices at all times we issue a price list which is enclosed with the catalog quoting latest prices. A new Price List will be issued and mailed about the middle of each month throughout the season together with special bargain circular. If you want seed don't hesitate to write for latest price list and samples.

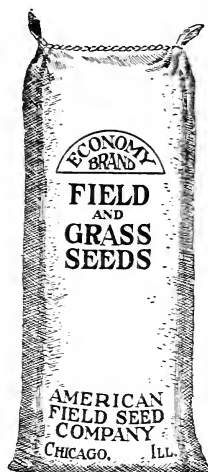
Recleaned and Graded According to Quality



**PINNACLE
BRAND**
Represents
the Highest
Quality
of the
Crop



**UNIVERSAL
BRAND**
A Good
Serviceable
Grade of
Seed
that will
Give You
Good Results



Our Grades of Grass Seed

Why Seed Is Graded

When buying only the best lots from the country producer, oftentimes some of these lots are not suitable for our Pinnacle Brand either owing to certain impurities or color and naturally are adapted to our Universal grade or Economy. In handling large quantities of seed it is necessary to offer more than one grade as all the seed we buy is not suitable for the best and again many of our customers do not wish the best and prefer to buy a little lower grade at a reduced price. It is our aim to have the best grade of seed that money will buy for those who wish only the best. We have other grades which are sold at their actual value. Where only one grade is offered, we sell only the best. However, in some grass seeds we have four grades but recommend the three best grades, as our fourth grade does not always comply with all state seed laws and is only sold by sample.

Our Pinnacle Brand (Extra Fancy)

This is the best grade of seed that we handle, being the cream of the crop and we feel that we cannot recommend it too highly to you. This grade of seed is guaranteed to pass all state laws, and we feel that you will be well repaid for the extra expense of sowing it. If you want only the best, order Pinnacle grade.

Universal Brand (Fancy)

This is an exceptionally good grade of seed. It has been carefully recleaned, and many of the lots might be termed "extra fancy" by some, but we do not consider the lots of high enough quality to be sold under our Pinnacle Brand. Many of our customers sow this grade of seed, however, with equally good results.

Economy Brand

This is our third grade of seed. We offer this grade merely to meet competition. While it is good, serviceable seed, we do not recommend sowing it in preference to the better grades. It will not always pass the Illinois Seed Law, usually only lacking a fraction of one per cent, but as we want to comply with the law, we do not recommend it within this state. This seed is good quality to sow on land to build up the soil and our customers who use it are well pleased with the quality.

Utility Brand

This is our fourth grade of seed and is not represented as being the best but is offered to meet competition. We cannot recommend this grade so highly, as it will not comply with many of the different state seed laws, although the seed will give very good results. We have had a big call for this class of seed and this is the reason we are offering you this quality. We are prepared to give the very biggest values in what is termed, prime grade, if you are desirous of buying seed at the lowest possible prices. We are able to offer extra good value in this brand when it comes to both Alfalfa and Sweet Clover, as there is always a large amount of immature seed which must be sold and lots which contain considerable immature seed usually work into this grade to very good advantage.

Large Dealers in Grass Seed

We specialize in Grass and Field seeds and consequently sell much more of them than if our business was divided and our time taken up with details and annoyances which go along with the garden and flower seed business.

Now since we handle such a large volume, our buying powers are increased and we buy a large percentage of our seeds direct from the producing section. Proper buying is the secret of success. We believe we know the Grass and Field seed business well enough to be classed among the best buyers in the field. Our stocks are provided for at the time they move from the producers' hands and are put in shape as a rule in the fall and held in readiness for our spring trade. Our buying facilities and our favorable location put us in the lead on this class of seed.

This year we have bought our seed to unusually good advantage and have exceptionally heavy stock of new fresh seed of the finest quality. We are making our prices exceptionally attractive and will expect a big increase of business owing to this fact. Our qualities are guaranteed and our service cannot help but please.

Buy your grass seed from headquarters—Save Money—and get the best treatment the seed trade affords.

Get Our Free Samples Before You Buy

When you are in the market for seeds write us. We will send you identical samples of the seed that we will furnish you and quote you close prices on the same. All we ask is an opportunity to show you what wonderful values we can offer you. We want you to compare our prices and samples with what others are offering. Give us a chance to show you how we can save you money on your seed order is all we ask. We conscientiously believe that we can offer you greater value for less money than any other firm. We leave the matter entirely with you as to the value of the seed we ship you. If you do not feel, after receiving the seed, that it is worth more than you paid for it, return it to us and we refund your money. Could anything be more fair?

Early Buying Saves Money

We urge our customers to procure their seeds early in the season. You get better quality and at lower prices. Besides there is nothing so unsatisfactory as waiting for seeds when ready to plant. As soon as you receive our catalog begin to plan your order. Write us for samples and special prices on the seed you need. We will make it to your interest to buy your seed early, besides the satisfaction of knowing you have the best quality and can plant when you are ready. Let us hear from you now.

We Bought Early—Markets Advancing

We anticipate a heavy demand for grass seeds of all kinds. We have provided ourselves with large stocks at much lower prices than now prevailing. Our prices will save our customers materially on their seed bills.

The Clovers or Legumes



Medium Red Clover.

Medium Red or June Clover

TRIFOLIUM
PRATENSE

Our Clover Home Grown

Our customers demand hardy Red Clover grown in sections that are adapted for their locality. We procure practically all of our Red Clover in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and the northern sections of Illinois and Indiana. The quality of our Red Clover this year is much better than last year as weather conditions were more favorable at hulling time. It gives us considerable satisfaction to know that our customers demand only high grade Clover. In selling domestic northern grown seed there is never a cause for complaint. Every customer who buys this class of seed becomes a booster for the American Field Seed Company. Greater results are always obtained by sowing domestic Clover. Avoid using foreign seed whether it be Red Clover, Alsike Clover, Sweet Clover or Alfalfa. You can usually buy imported Red Clover for \$3.00 to \$4.00 per bushel lower than domestic seed but it is not as dependable. You take your own chances when you sow it. Don't gamble your money by taking a chance when you can be safe by buying our home grown seeds. We want you to fully investigate our high qualities and low prices before buying your seeds.

Federal Law Requires Red Clover Be Stained

In June, 1926, through the efforts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, a Federal law was passed requiring all imported Red Clover and Alfalfa to be stained before it could be sold in this country. Seed coming from southern Europe which was unadapted for sowing in the United States had to have 10 per cent of the seed stained red. Seed coming from northern Europe which was adapted to certain sections of this country had to have 1 per cent of the seed stained green. Seed coming from Canada had to have 1 per cent of the seed stained violet. Of course, seed coming from Canada is considered adapted for the United States as it is usually just as hardy as the domestic seed.

We consider this law a great protection for the farmer as you are entitled to know what you are buying. By placing your order with us you are protected in getting just what you pay for. Our regular grades or brands are all Domestic Seed. We were never better prepared to serve our customers than we are this year, by giving you the highest quality at the lowest prices.

When we refer to Clovers, we mean members of the Clover family which include Medium Red, Mammoth, Alsike, Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, etc. These are all legumes or soil builders and grown very extensively by most successful farmers. These legumes are just as an important part of the farm as the soil. You might just as well try to farm without a plow or harrow as to farm without Clovers. Farming has been entirely revolutionized during the past ten years and these legumes have become an actual necessity on every farm, in the rotation of crops. By sowing a larger acreage to grasses and Clovers you can increase the number of livestock on your farm. The farmers who are making the money are the ones who are dealing more extensively in livestock. Another important fact to bear in mind is that after you plow under a field of Clover you will obtain an increase of from 50 per cent to 100 per cent in your next crop of grain. If you are interested in making a profit from year to year sow more Clovers.

The low prices on clovers this year will undoubtedly bring the heaviest demand for clover seed that has been experienced for years. Now is the time to catch up on seeding clover. It may be years before you see the prices so low again. The indications are that the big demand will cause steady advances in clover prices throughout the season. We have arranged for a big stock of the finest quality and are headquarters on high grade tested Clover seed. We want to hear from the buyers who are interested in Clover, for we are confident that we can save them money. Our favorable location and big stocks assembled should give us the inside track. Our special prices on large amounts will be of particular interest to Granges, Farmers' Unions and Club orders.

Never before in the history of the nation has it been as important to keep up the fertility of the soil as it is at present, for with land values as high as they are the only way it can be made to pay is to produce the biggest crop possible on every acre. In order to do this, it is absolutely necessary to sow Clover.

Another important fact to keep in mind in planning your crops for the next two years is that we have on hand in the United States a surplus of grain crops and a shortage of hay, pasture acreage and live stock. While we do not put ourselves up as a prophet, we feel that with conditions as they are at the present time, the wise farmer is the one that increases his grass crops and live stock, and he will then not only be producing the most profitable crops he can grow, but will at the same time be building up his farm.

Don't Buy Clover Unless It Is Recleaned and Tested

If your neighbor hulled some clover seed this year, for goodness sake don't buy it unless it has been re-cleaned and tested for purity. Country run clover usually contains lots of weeds and filth and is not fit to sow unless re-cleaned. This back fence trading is never profitable for the fellow who buys the seeds. In the majority of cases this uncleaned seed is more expensive than the highest priced seed you can buy. Poor seed produces poor crops. The more weeds you sow, the greater your loss in crops.

Our modern cleaning machinery, operated by a skilled expert, permits us to offer you re-cleaned and refined seed that will show a profit instead of a loss.

While Red Clover seed production was larger than last year we expect markets to advance on account of an extra heavy demand. Our early stocks were bought to advantage and our low wholesale prices will save you money.

Club Together and Buy Your Clover Seed

Undoubtedly, some of your neighbors will be wanting Clover Seed as well as you. Talk the matter over with some of them the next time you see them and send in a big order and we will make you a very close price, for it doesn't cost us any more to handle a large order than a small one. We can mark the seed for each one of you so there will be no trouble in making distribution at destination, and the money saved on freight by having it all shipped to one man will more than pay for the trouble.

Think this matter over and send in a club order. We make a specialty of handling these club orders and know that you will be well pleased with the money you can save.

Large Stocks—Low Prices

The old saying, "The early bird gets the worm," will prove true for you and ourselves this year. We bought large quantities of seed early at a low price and if you buy early you get a low price. We are mighty glad to tell our friends and customers that our Pinnacle Brand Clovers are certainly Extra Fancy Quality this year and there is no mistake about it. We find that our high quality seeds are bringing us more customers than any other method of advertising we employ. It is our experience that high quality and a low price are highly pleasing to our customers.

We advise buying now while you can buy our guaranteed, tested seeds at a price which we feel sure is going to save you money. Don't forget our seeds are domestic, northern grown and will produce bumper crops.

Mammoth Red Clover

This variety of Clover is also called Sapling or Pea Vine Clover. It is a strong, vigorous grower, and produces an abundance of forage.

Mammoth Clover is grown quite extensively throughout the Northern and Eastern States. Because of the fact that it ripens somewhat later than Medium Red Clover, many prefer it when Clover is grown in connection with Timothy, as the two crops ripen about the same time.

Mammoth Clover is without a doubt one of the greatest fertilizers grown. It is very hardy and produces an enormous tonnage, and its quick, hardy growing characteristics make it especially desirable for pasture. In the northern part of the United States where they can grow only one crop of Clover during the season, it is very popular.

It is the great crop that not only brings in an enormous revenue but builds up run down farms in a remarkably short time. This crop is especially suitable for growing on very thin land when a strong vigorous growing Clover that will add a large amount of humus to the soil is desired. It is claimed for it that it is more hardy than the Medium Red Clover and that it will succeed where the other clovers will fail. See green price list for prices.

Crimson Giant or Incarnate Clover

The importance of this wonderful Annual Clover is becoming more and more realized each year. It is especially desirable as a green manure crop, and because of its fertilizing qualities is used extensively throughout the South.

This crop, while it grows luxuriantly on the rich, fertile, loam soils, fulfills its real mission where grown on the light poorer soils, as it will thrive on soil too poor for growing Red Clover successfully. When grown for fertilizing purposes this Clover is usually sown in the fall, used for a cover crop during the winter and plowed under the following spring. Plowing under a good crop of this Clover is equivalent to 20 tons of stable manure, and is the cheapest source of nitrogen known. It has been the means of placing thousands of acres of poor land upon a profitable basis.

Feeding Value. This crop when properly cut for hay is superior to even Red Clover, being richer in protein. It is especially valuable for silage purposes, is especially relished by dairy stock, and the enormous yields of silage which it produces per acre makes it a crop which is of great value to the dairy farmer. Write for samples and prices.

Lespedeza or Japan Clover

Lespedeza Striata

This plant, which was accidentally introduced into the United States about 60 years ago, has now spread all over the Southern States and into Kansas and Pennsylvania. It is highly esteemed as a constituent of pastures, and in some sections grows so luxuriantly that splendid crops of hay are cut. It sometimes grows to a height of 24 to 30 inches. Where the stand is very thin the plants have a prostrate habit, but where it is thick they grow upright. Many times yields of hay exceeding two tons per acre are secured, and in exceptional cases three or even four tons.

Under conditions where Lespedeza is adapted it is proving to be a crop of exceptional merit. As the true merits of the crop become more widely known its popularity increases. It takes practically the same growing season as Cow Peas and Soy Beans. It grows on all types of soil and furnishes forage on barren, gravelly wastes where no other crop will grow. It will withstand any amount of grazing and is very similar in feeding value to Alfalfa.



A Heavy Crop of Mammoth Clover—See Letter Below.

Korean Lespedeza

An Earlier and Heavier Yielding Variety

This is the only kind for farmers in the northern half of the United States to grow. It is from two to four weeks earlier than the common. Growth is much larger and coarser. Yields are exceptionally heavy. Excellent seed producer. This variety is still scarce and there is good money in it as a seed crop. Five pounds per acre enough for seed crop. Sow about 10 to 15 lbs. for hay.

If you have grown the old Lespedeza there is a revelation awaiting you in our Korean variety. If you have never grown this crop we urge you to try some of it, especially on poor or sour soils.

Price—5 lbs. postpaid, \$2.50. See Price List for quotations on larger amounts.

White Dutch Clover

This variety of Clover is a great favorite in lawn or pasture mixtures, and is usually sown in combination with Blue Grass. It is a low growing, shallow rooted variety, and its chemical analysis shows it to be much richer in protein than any other Clover. The seed is very small and high in price, which has in a measure kept it from being more generally sown. Price, postpaid, 1 lb., 55c; 5 lbs., \$2.50. See Green Price List for larger amounts.

GROWING THE CROP

SOIL.—Clover makes its best growth on rich, fertile, well drained limestone soil, but will flourish on most any soil where there is sufficient rain fall, if the seed is inoculated; for Clover will grow and flourish in a soil that is low in nitrogen as long as there is a sufficient supply of bacteria to start the plants until they have an opportunity to develop tubercles on the roots for the purpose of gathering nitrogen from the air and storing it in the soil.

PREPARATION OF SEED BED.—Clover is quite often seeded in the spring on winter grain, in which case no special preparation of the seed bed is necessary, as the frost usually checks the ground sufficient to form a covering for the seed. When sown with a spring grain crop, no special preparation of the ground is needed except that given the land for the grain crop, but the seed bed should be fine and rather firm in either case to guarantee prompt germination.

SEEDING.—Clover is often a failure because it is not planted deep enough to secure proper moisture conditions. On clay soils it should be planted one inch deep, while on light sandy soils it should be planted one and one-half to two inches deep.

MAMMOTH CLOVER MOST SATISFACTORY.

Edgerton, Wis.

Gentlemen:

I have used your seeds for the last two years. At present I have 30 acres of Mammoth Clover sown from your Pinnacle Brand and it is looking fine at this writing; seed of which I bought of you last winter. Sample sent me recently of Pinnacle Brand Mammoth Clover is very fine.

Am enclosing order for some of it with other seeds, hoping it will be as satisfactory as I purchased of you last year.

Respectfully,

WM. F. GARDNER.



Alsyke Produces Wonderful Crops of the Very Finest Hay.

Alsyke - Trifolium Hybridum

This wonderful Clover is becoming very popular throughout a vast area of the country. It will grow successfully over a wider range of soil and climates than any of the other Clovers. While it is especially adapted to cool, moist climates, it is capable of adapting itself to many adverse conditions and is very popular for growing on soil slightly acid where no other Clover can be grown.

Alsyke is a perennial, and because of this characteristic is especially valuable for growing on land where one wishes to secure a permanent pasture or meadow. Because of its not being susceptible to heaving and winter killing it is a very valuable crop to grow where climatic conditions make it hard to grow other Clovers.

With Other Grasses

Alsyke when grown in combination with grasses makes one of the best combinations either for hay or pasture that can be grown. It is a perennial the same as most grasses, and this feature is especially commendable for growing it in combination with grasses. Timothy and Alsyke produce one of the best crops that can be grown for hay or pasture. It not only forms a thick bottom, thereby increasing the yield, but being a legume it greatly increases the feeding value of the crop.

We handle a mixture of Alsyke and Timothy that has been grown together, and as we are unable to separate it, we can make a very low price on this seed. Write us for special prices on Alsyke before buying your seed, as the market fluctuates considerably and we are unable to make you a firm price at this time, but when you are ready to buy just drop us a line and we will quote you firm prices, together with samples of the identical lots which we are offering you, thereby enabling you to see just what you are buying.

Alsyke Very Valuable for Growing on Wet Land

Alsyke is especially valuable in reclaiming wet lands, and will produce a wonderful crop where nothing but swamp weeds formerly grew. It is not injured by over-flowing, providing water does not stand upon it for too great a length of time, and it has been found to be of great importance in reclaiming districts through which drainage canals have been constructed, as it seems to be especially adapted to the low lying soil, and materially aids in getting such tracts of land in shape for future cultivation.

Alsyke Rich in Feeding Value

Alsyke produces the very finest quality of hay or pasture that is very rich in feeding value, especially so in protein.

From every source comes nothing but words of praise for this wonderful crop, and reports of its heavy yields. Alsyke is preferable to other Clovers for growing in combination with Timothy and other grasses, because of the fact that it does not grow so coarse and produces a finer quality of hay.

The Value of Alsyke Not Fully Realized

Only within the last few years has the real value of Alsyke begun to be appreciated. It has enabled thousands of farmers to grow Clover who could not do so before because of the acidity of their soil. Because of the fact that this crop has made it possible to grow Clover on this land it has been worth thousands of dollars to the American farmer. Teamsters and others have come to appreciate the value of Alsyke within the last few years, and today Timothy mixed with Alsyke commands the very highest prices on the market.

Alsyke Valuable as a Seed Crop

Alsyke is one of the most valuable crops that can be grown for a seed crop. It seeds very heavily and the setting of the seed is not as susceptible to weather conditions as other Clovers. Alsyke not only produces a very heavy crop of seed, but the seed usually commands a very fair price. We do not know of any way by which you can make money any easier than by growing a crop of Alsyke for seed. It is easily harvested and easily threshed. **Grow Alsyke for Seed.** It will make you more money than any crop you can grow.

We Can Save You Money on Alsyke

We are in a position at all times to save you money on Alsyke. Handling large quantities of this seed as we do enables us to make a big saving for you on Alsyke, as we are in close touch with conditions in the Alsyke growing sections and can at all times give you the very best that the market affords. Alsyke clover was much larger crop than last year and we have unusually low prices. It is a most favorable year to sow lots of it. Much more Alsyke should be used. The seed is smaller in size and 5 to 6 pounds makes a good seeding. One bushel of Alsyke will sow as far as a bushel and a half of Red Clover, and with the price lower this season, we expect a heavy demand. We have some extra fine bargains in Alsyke Clover. Write us at any time for special quotations on Alsyke.

Price—See Green Price List for latest quotations.

GROWING THE CROP

SOIL—Alsyke prefers a rather cool, moist soil, but can be grown on most any soil where any crops will grow.

PREPARATION OF THE SEED BED—No special preparation of the seed bed is needed, and all that is necessary is to give the seed a light covering.

SEEDING—Alsyke should be seeded at about the rate of 1 bushel to 8 acres, and the best results are obtained by sowing in connection with a light seeding of small grain.

HARVESTING—The method of harvesting depends upon to what use you wish to put the crop, as it may be pastured, cut for seed or for hay. If cut for seed a common mower with a bunching attachment is a practical method, and when cut for hay it is handled the same as any other hay crop.

Grow the Great Money Crop Alfalfa



Pinnacle Alfalfa Produces Large Crops.

"Alfalfa—crop of most wondrous power,
Growing luxuriantly through drought and shower;
Taking from earth and air, wealth untold,
Building for the tiller, treasures of gold."



Probably no other crop in the history of the nation has been the means of extending agricultural development over as wide an area or to as great an extent as Alfalfa. From the arid West to the humid sections of the Corn Belt, it is making it possible to grow upon the farm a greater number of cattle, hogs, horses, and sheep than was ever possible before Alfalfa entered the realm of the live stock farmer.

Success With Alfalfa Depends to a Great Extent Upon the Grower

Alfalfa is an easy crop to grow if proper precautions are taken, but it is absolutely necessary to sow only the best seed obtainable to secure the best results in growing Alfalfa. The reason for this is, no one should use seed from a more temperate climate than that in which he wishes to grow his crop, for no one feature is so essential as to secure good, hardy seed stock. Alfalfa is no longer an experiment; it is a reality. But still numerous farmers persist in experimenting with it—that is, they try to grow it by using a cheap grade of seed, by not preparing the seed bed, by not inoculating, and by sowing it upon sour soil without the use of limestone; and any one of the four mentioned conditions is enough to keep one from securing a stand of Alfalfa. While as a matter of fact, Alfalfa can be grown in every state in the Union, and in 99 per cent of the counties, and on 99 per cent of the farms. This is not a "wildcat" statement, but a truth based on actual statistics, so do not hesitate about attempting to grow this great crop, because some one in the neighborhood has tried and failed, for you cannot afford to be without it upon your farm. It will be worth double to you what any other crop has been that you have grown, and we will venture the assertion that if you will follow the simple directions set forth in this Guide for securing a stand that you will not be disappointed.

Grow the Great Money Crop

Don't miss the opportunity to produce two tons of high-priced feed stuff where only one grew before. While Alfalfa growing is only in its infancy in the Northern and Eastern States, the farmers are beginning to appreciate the wonderful possibilities of this great crop, as indicated by the enormous increase in sales of Redeemed Alfalfa Seed, showing that Alfalfa is being sown in the North and East upon the most prosperous farms in those sections.

Get in line, get some of the seed of this great revenue producer. Don't let your neighbor grow better and bigger crops than you do simply because he grows this great legume, and after harvesting twice as much hay per acre as he could from any other crop he has his land in such a state of productivity that he can grow twice the number of bushels per acre that than you can.

Be progressive. This is the age of brains; don't try to squeeze out a bare existence by plodding along the same old rut year after year. Take advantage of the possibilities of doubling your income by growing this great money crop.

What Alfalfa Will Do—What It Is Worth

Alfalfa can be grown in every State in the Union.
In money value Alfalfa is worth 45 per cent more than Clover and 60 per cent more than Timothy.
Alfalfa produces from 3 to 7 tons of hay per acre.
It will grow 3 to 5 crops a year.
Furnishes more feed per acre than any other forage.
One acre will pasture 20 pigs for six months.
Two acres will feed ten milch cows by soiling.
Three lbs. a day make a full feed for fattening lambs.
Five pounds make a full feed for fattening sheep.
Thirty-five pounds make a full feed for fattening steers.
Sheep fed on Alfalfa will gain from 8 to 15 pounds in 75 days and will double with small grain ration added.

Fed to dairy cows it maintains the flow of milk. Chopped fine with corn meal you have a mixture equal to more than the original corn meal.

The cost of maintenance is smaller with Alfalfa than with other forage crops.

Alfalfa not only enriches the soil but its long roots penetrate far down and act as a subsoiler.

Alfalfa Gaining Favor in the Eastern States

It was formerly thought that Alfalfa was adapted only to sections of the West, but it is today being grown in practically every state in the Union and is proving of great value wherever grown. Alfalfa will undoubtedly produce more feed upon an acre than any crop that can be grown. The returns that an acre of good Alfalfa will bring exceed that of any other crop. In sections of the country where a large amount of feed must be grown upon an acre Alfalfa can be depended upon, and if you are not growing it and wish to produce more upon an acre than you have ever grown before, sow Alfalfa.

Alfalfa now has an acreage greater than that of any other legume or grass cut for hay, and not grown in combination with another. It occupies 21.1 per cent of the total tame hay acreage in the United States. There are sections where it was practically unknown fifteen years ago and where today one can find but little other forage growing.

Alfalfa is not a difficult crop to grow when proper precautions are taken. One of the chief factors to consider is the source and reliability of the seed. It is absolutely necessary to sow only the best seed obtainable to secure the best results in growing Alfalfa. A cheap grade of seed will be apt to bring a cheap return. Good seed with proper inoculation, sown in a good seed bed where the soil is sweet, means the greatest return possible from a forage crop.

Use Inoculation when sowing Alfalfa.

Hardy Northern Grown Alfalfa Seed



Examining Alfalfa which has been Inoculated—Splendid Growth.

U. S. Verified Origin Alfalfa Seed

We are now listed by the United States government as U. S. Verified Origin Alfalfa Seed dealers. The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, knowing the importance of the hardness of Alfalfa seed, has started a system whereby careful check is made of all lots bought and sold by certain dealers. In order to be a "recognized" dealer the government requires that a system of records be kept that will show them at all times where our Alfalfa seed came from and to whom we sold such seed.

We have complied with these regulations and sell U. S. Verified Origin Alfalfa Seed. This regulatory service of the government is of course for the protection of the buyer. When you buy a lot of Verified Origin Alfalfa labeled as Montana grown, you will get just exactly that and nothing else. In other words, it does away with the abuse of selling one thing and delivering another.

Another Step Forward

In becoming dealers in U. S. Verified Origin Alfalfa the American Field Seed Company again shows that it has the interests of its customers at heart. We have always conducted our business on the principle that satisfied customers was the only sound foundation upon which to build a permanently successful and growing business.

We know that Alfalfa is one of the most valuable crops you can grow. We know that most of our friends want to maintain their stands of Alfalfa for a good many years. The seed must be of a hardy type to give such results. This is especially true with our trade, much of which comes from sections where winters are very severe. By having this service you know just where your seed comes from, and you know you are investing your money wisely when you buy such seed.

Northern Seed Best

We have made a careful study of the Alfalfa plant, and have found that many of the failures were caused by sowing seed not suitable for the particular locality. The Southern grown seed will not produce satisfactory results in the Northern and Eastern States, and on this account we handle but Northern grown seed, and are always in a position to save you money on the very best Northern grown seeds that can be secured. We make a specialty of the Northwestern and Dakota grown seed, and being in close touch with the best growers in these sections it enables us to take good care of you on anything in the Alfalfa seed line. We have Alfalfa seed suitable for growing in any climate and our prices are always right.

Why We Can Make You the Best Price on Hardy Varieties

You will note in comparing our prices with those of other dealers that our prices on Hardy Strains of Alfalfa are quite a little below the prices asked by other dealers. The reason for this is simply that when you buy from us you are saving two or three middlemen's profits. We furnish you your seed direct from the growers. Before it is shipped from the Northwest our men inspect it. It comes direct to our big cleaning plant here in Chicago, where it is carefully cleaned, graded, and shipped direct to you. All lost motion is taken out of the transaction when you buy your seeds from us. There is one small handling profit and that is all. Whether you buy a bag or a carload, you get the advantage of our economical buying operations that save you money.

Common Northwestern Alfalfa

We sell more of this type of Alfalfa than any other kind. It is usually grown in the mountain regions of the Northwest which covers the states of Utah, Idaho, the Dakotas, Colorado and the hilly dry land country of northern Nebraska. Only the strong hardy Alfalfa plants are able to survive the severe Winters and adverse weather conditions of these sections and produce seed. Seed of this character on account of its hardness is full of vigor, adapted for your section and will produce plants of similar nature. It is adapted to the corn belt regions of the middle west and eastern states and is able to stand the ordinary zero weather conditions of northern states. No expert can tell by looking at Alfalfa seed whether it is hardy. Do not take chances in buying Alfalfa of unknown origin when you can buy this hardy northwestern Alfalfa from us, that is adapted for every state in the Union.

We were quite fortunate this year in securing the bulk of our Alfalfa in Idaho. We had buyers right in the large producing sections who contracted several cars of very fine seed at a lower price than we could have bought elsewhere. Idaho Alfalfa is always considered the best northwestern grown Alfalfa on account of its fine quality and hardness. Some dealers ask a premium for Idaho Alfalfa. As we bought several cars at a low price, we are not going to ask any premium but let it go on the same basis on which it was bought. This means you get this Alfalfa coming direct from the producers with one small profit added.

You will always find our Alfalfa offered at prices lower than most dealers are quoting. Of course, hardy and adapted Alfalfa is the first consideration in buying your seed but when you are able to buy good dependable seed at a reasonable price we believe you appreciate the fact that we are trying to protect your interests.

Buying European or southern grown or irrigated Alfalfa unadapted for your climate is simply a waste of money. Don't gamble on Alfalfa seed. Buy our Northwestern Mountain Grown Alfalfa which will bring results. The three most important points to consider in buying Alfalfa are Quality, Hardiness and Price. Our seed has all of these qualifications. We feel if we sell you seed of this quality at a low price we will always have a satisfied customer.

Other Grades Northwestern Alfalfa

Alfalfa produced in the northwestern states is not always of equal quality. Weather conditions while the crop is seeding and being harvested, governs the grade of seed produced. Where the weather conditions are ideal the growers harvest large, plump, highly colored seed that tops the market. In other sections where the seed is grown and harvested when weather conditions are unfavorable the seed does not always run the same in size or color. Too much rainfall at the wrong time will discolor the seed. This does not always hurt the germination or growing qualities of the seed but seed that is off color sells for lower prices. We often use seed of this quality in making up our Economy and Utility Brands of Northwestern Grown Alfalfa. This is the reason we are able to offer our lower grades of seed at such attractive prices. These seeds are always priced at a bargain and if you feel you have not gotten a good value when the shipment arrives, you have the privilege of shipping the seed back and your money will be refunded including freight charges. When you trade with us we want you to feel you have received a good value and saved some money.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Hardest Types of Alfalfa Known

Dakota No. 12 Alfalfa

In that section of South Dakota lying west of the Missouri River is the home of the hardy dry land strains of Alfalfa. In this section is produced the hardest Alfalfa seed in the United States. The severe Winters to which these fields of Alfalfa have been subjected for years have changed the entire root system of the plants until you no longer have the one main tap root that so often breaks during the freezing and thawing of the Winter months and causes winter-killing. Instead you have a branching root system that enables the plants to resist heaving and prevent winter-killing.

In our Dakota No. 12 Seed that we are offering you are getting seed that will produce plants with this characteristic, and seed that will produce a field of Alfalfa that will withstand the Winters of any climate. This seed, we feel, is the cheapest Alfalfa insurance that you can buy.

Costs More—Worth It

This fancy, hardy Dakota No. 12 Seed will cost you a little more money than other seed, but we believe that it is worth it. Our past experience has proven beyond a doubt that this seed will withstand the Winters anywhere in the United States and in many portions of Canada.

We feel that in offering you this Hardy Dakota No. 12 Seed that we are offering you Alfalfa that can be relied upon to produce a crop.

We Make a Specialty of Dakota No. 12 Seed

We are very large handlers of Dakota No. 12 seed. We always try to buy this seed direct from the growers. We send an Alfalfa seed specialist who knows qualities to look after this buying. The wonderful success we have made in supplying the true Dakota No. 12 seed has been largely due to our careful buying and our customers have found our seed most satisfactory.

We buy those varieties of Alfalfa direct from the grower, and then we know just what we are furnishing you. We are in a position to furnish you the most reliable Alfalfa seed upon the market, and to furnish it to you at a price that will save you money.

Montana Alfalfa

EXTRA HARDY—HIGHEST QUALITY

Shipped in Sealed Bags

We have a large number of customers who insist on sowing only Genuine Montana Alfalfa on account of its hardness. There is no question about it being hardy. It is grown on the table lands in Montana where the thermometer often reaches the lowest point in the United States. It has to be tough to stand this punishment. We firmly believe this type of Alfalfa is the hardest Alfalfa grown outside of Grimm and Cossack. Seed produced from Alfalfa plants that stand those severe Winters of Montana is bound to be extra hardy and full of pep.

The next thing of importance in regard to buying Montana Alfalfa is to be sure you are getting genuine Montana grown Alfalfa. We have heard of some unscrupulous seed dealers that have sold Alfalfa for Montana grown that was never grown in that state.

They usually sell this substitute Alfalfa at a little lower price than the Montana grown, making the purchaser think he is getting a bargain. Some people who have bought this class of seed which did not give the desired results, have the opinion that Montana Alfalfa is not hardy.

In order to get real genuine Montana Alfalfa trade with a reputable seed house. Our seed is grown in Montana and we ship it to you in sealed bags which is for your protection as well as ours. If you have had trouble with your Alfalfa killing out or running an uneven stand it will pay you to sow this Montana grown Alfalfa. The additional cost of seeding would not amount to over fifty cents per acre and you would get it back a good many times over in harvesting the first crop.

Most dealers quote Montana Alfalfa at a premium over the Dakota No. 12. We are able to buy Montana Alfalfa in carload lots in the large producing sections of the state so that we can afford to sell it to you at a price in line with the Dakota Alfalfa. We feel sure we can save you from one to three dollars per bushel and at the same time you will be getting this genuine hardy type of Alfalfa.

Idaho State Certified Grimm

On account of its extreme hardness Idaho Grimm Alfalfa is becoming more popular every year. Thousands of farmers from Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, and other northern States are demanding it. Farm Bureaus and Experiment Stations from those States recommend Idaho State Certified Grimm.

This year we have contracted for several hundred bags of this Grimm to take care of our customers. We are able to offer you new crop Red Tag Idaho State Certified Grimm, 99½ to 99½ per cent pure, free from dodder and other noxious weeds at exceptionally low prices. Red Tag Grimm grades No. 1 according to the Idaho State Certifying Agency. This Grimm Alfalfa comes from the same section of the State where the Red Tag Blackfoot Grimm is grown, and is just as hardy and will give you the same results. Due to the heavy organization and selling expense connected with marketing the Blackfoot Grimm, we are able to sell you Idaho Certified Grimm grown in the same territory, at \$1.50 to \$3.00 per bushel less money than the Blackfoot Grimm.

This Grimm we are selling is under State supervision from the time it is growing until it is put in the bag and sealed. When you buy this Grimm you are sure of getting what you buy and pay for.



Prof. N. E. Hansen With One Single Plant of Cossack Alfalfa.

Cossack the Hardest Yielding Strain of Alfalfa Known

This wonderful strain of Alfalfa was imported into the United States by Dr. N. E. Hansen, Vice-Director of the South Dakota Experiment Station and conceded by all to be one of the foremost Alfalfa experts in the United States. Dr. Hansen discovered this variety of Alfalfa in the dry arid Russian Steppes when 40 and 50 degrees below zero was not at all uncommon. This variety is so hardy that in one field of 40 acres in Western South Dakota, which has been carefully checked up, they have found not a single plant winter killed.

Some Astounding Facts Regarding Cossack Alfalfa

1. A single plant has been known to weigh eight (8) pounds.
2. A single plant has grown the height of a man.
3. A single plant produces 1,000 shoots.
4. It will increase the yield of hay from one and one-half to two tons per acre.
5. It is so hardy that it is an impossibility for it to heave out or winter kill.

Cossack Alfalfa Cheaper in Price

This year we can offer Cossack Alfalfa at a greatly reduced price and we expect to double our sales on this new popular variety. Heretofore the price has been too high and the Cossack variety has not been grown extensively. It, however, is most popular wherever grown as it is the hardest type and the heaviest producing strain of Alfalfa yet offered. By using half the quantity of seed as of the common, a crop can be produced that will practically double the yield. The saving in the quantity of seed used and the heavier production places the Cossack Alfalfa in front rank. We have a splendid supply of the highest quality seed and can take the best of care of our customers who are interested in something better than is commonly offered in Alfalfa.

Certified Northern Grimm Alfalfa

Grows Where Others Fail—Shipped in Sealed Bags

Resists Winter Blasts and Summer Droughts

This variety is considered the hardest species of the Alfalfa family. The secret of its success where others fail seems to be due to its more branching or lateral root system. This characteristic makes it less susceptible to heaving caused by frequent thawing and freezing where the ground is bare of snow.

Grimm Alfalfa gets its name from Wendelin Grimm of Carver County, Minnesota, who introduced it over thirty years ago. It has since been grown extensively in Montana, the Dakotas, Idaho and Canada where the most extreme conditions of heat, cold, and drought exist, the thermometer often registering over 100 degrees in Summer and 40 to 50 below zero in Winter. Being grown under such adverse circumstances has made it hardy enough to withstand the most severe weather.

This Variety Makes it Possible to Grow Alfalfa No Matter Where You Live

No matter in what part of the United States or Canada you are situated, you can grow Grimm Alfalfa. It's the variety that never disappoints. It always makes a crop. No re-seeding to be done. The older it is the better it gets. It has been grown for years under the most adverse conditions and it never winter-kills. It's the variety that will insure your Alfalfa field against any kind of weather conditions.

Most Alfalfa failures are on account of winter-killing. You can easily overcome this trouble by sowing hardy Grimm Alfalfa of known origin which we are able to furnish you. County Farm Advisors are quite unanimous in recommending the use of Grimm in practically all sections of the country. All of our customers who have sown Grimm are ready to vouch for its wonderful qualities. It has been our experience, when one of our customers orders Grimm Alfalfa, we find the next year when he sends in an order for Alfalfa, it is always Grimm. If you could read some of the hundreds of testimonials from our customers about the merits of this type you would be convinced that it would pay you well to sow Grimm.

Our Grimm Alfalfa Equal to the Best

We Ship in Sealed Bags

We are specializing on Grimm Alfalfa this year, which was grown in the northern sections of the United States where the hardest Grimm Alfalfa is produced. We buy our Grimm Alfalfa in Montana, Idaho, and the Dakotas. We have been selling Northern genuine Grimm Alfalfa for the past five years, and our customers who have been growing it have had wonderful success with it. We are very particular to select seed that is grown on registered fields and fields where the grower is able to make a sworn affidavit that the seed was produced from genuine Grimm Alfalfa. Many of these fields have been producing Grimm Alfalfa for the past thirty or forty years.

Remember that our Alfalfa Seed is of U. S. Verified Origin, which is a regulatory government service for your protection.

Remember that our Grimm Alfalfa is put in sealed bags in any size from 1/2-bushel to 2 1/2-bushel bags. We can also supply you with a sworn affidavit from the grower. We only handle one brand of Grimm Alfalfa, which is our Pinnacle Brand and the best you can buy.

See Green Price List for Prices.

Our Grimm Prices Lower

Considering the high quality and the fact we are selling you real genuine Grimm Alfalfa at low prices, it should be of particular interest to you. Some dealers are trying to sell Grimm Alfalfa at outrageously high prices at the same time conveying the idea to the prospective customer that their seed has some superior qualifications. These fellows are usually small dealers who are not able to buy their seed to a good advantage or they are trying to sell their seed at a big fat profit.

While our Grimm prices are higher than the common Alfalfa, don't overlook the fact that Grimm will produce a larger tonnage per acre than the common. Quite often Grimm yields four cuttings in one season while the common usually produces three cuttings. Even if the cost of the seed was \$1.50 per acre more you would get it all back on the first crop and then some.

If you sow poor cheap seed that is not hardy, you are only taking a chance. You will be out the money you paid for the seed besides the loss of a nice crop of Alfalfa hay.

One of our customers who has a large farm in northern Indiana has been sowing our Grimm Alfalfa for the past four years and he claims he has the best yields of Alfalfa in the entire County. He claims that Grimm is the best investment you can make in Alfalfa.

We recommend sowing about 11 or 12 pounds of Grimm per acre while it takes about 15 to 18 pounds of common Alfalfa. On account of the Grimm plants spreading out, making a

heavier foliage it requires less seed per acre. A good heavy stand produces a larger tonnage of hay so it is more economical to sow plenty of seed rather than not enough.

Our Grimm is not expensive seed to sow. Compare our prices with other dealers and you will see how we can save you money. Kindly give us your Grimm order and be sure of getting the real article at a reduced price.

Blackfoot Idaho Grimm

This is Grimm Alfalfa grown in the Blackfoot district of Idaho, near the town of Blackfoot. This is rather a restricted area where this seed is produced. Of course nature does not perform any miracles on Alfalfa grown in this locality and it is not any harder than Grimm grown in the adjoining sections of the State or other States. However, it is genuine Grimm Alfalfa and will produce results. It is grown and sold by an organization of 250 growers of the Blackfoot district. There is considerable red tape and advertising expense connected with the marketing of this Alfalfa. This expense is added to the cost of the seed which has to be passed on to the consumer. You will find our price lower than most other dealers.

Other State Sealed Grimm

State Certified and Guaranteed

We have other Grimm Alfalfa that is certified and sealed by the state authorities. This seed comes from states like Montana, Dakota, Idaho and Utah, and is as fully desirable as the Blackfoot Idaho Grimm. While it has not been as widely advertised and not marketed through a special association, we consider it just as hardy and as satisfactory to sow as the seed grown in the vicinity of Blackfoot. In fact we would recommend Grimm Alfalfa grown further north in Idaho or in Montana, rather than the Blackfoot Grimm. Just because Grimm Alfalfa is grown near the town of Blackfoot, Idaho, this does not make it superior to other Grimm. The name does not make it any better and there is no use in paying a premium for it. State Certified Grimm Alfalfa grown in the Alfalfa sections of Idaho and other northwestern states has all the characteristics of hardness you will find in Grimm grown in other localities.

Sacked and Sealed Under State Supervision

All State Certified Grimm Alfalfa is grown, harvested, cleaned, sacked and sealed under the supervision of the State Seed Commissioner of the state where the seed is grown. Each field is inspected and if noxious weeds are found they have to be removed before the seed is harvested, otherwise the Commissioner will not permit it to be sold as Certified Grimm. Before it is sacked it has to be released to a high state of purity. It is then sacked in half bushel, bushel, and two and a half bushel bags and each bag has a state seal on it for your protection.

We buy this State Certified Grimm in carload lots and can offer it to you at much lower prices than most dealers are quoting it. We bought large stocks of Grimm for our trade this year and will be able to take good care of your order, but advise you to buy early as you will save money by doing so.

See Green Price List for Prices.

GROWING THE CROP

SOIL—Alfalfa is very particular about the soil required for its best development; in fact, more failures in securing a stand can be attributed to not paying attention to the requirements necessary in placing the soil in condition to grow Alfalfa than any other one thing. The soil for the production of Alfalfa must be well drained. Good drainage and ground limestone, together with proper inoculation and pure seed seem to be the chief pre-requisites for successful Alfalfa culture.

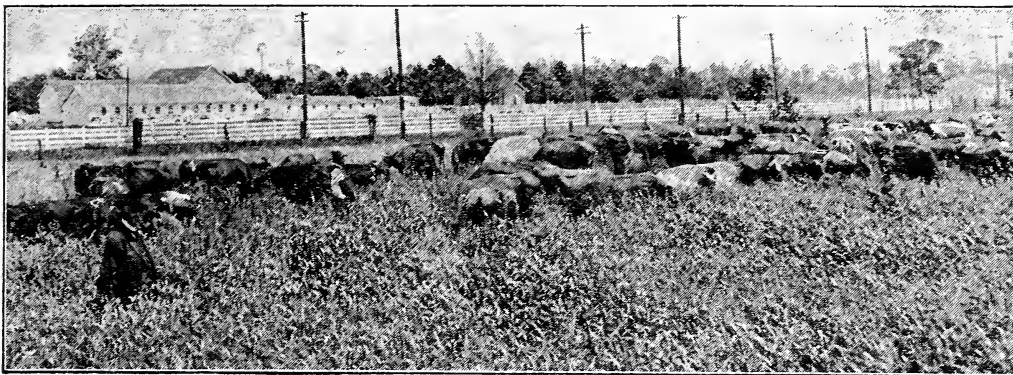
PREPARATION OF THE SEED BED—The seed bed in this section should be plowed as early as possible for Fall sowing, or better yet, Summer fallowed; it should be worked into a fine state of cultivation and should be well settled. More Alfalfa each year is seeded in the Spring, sowing it with a nurse crop the same as Clover.

SEED AND SEEDING—Get good, pure, unadulterated seed. It is not only necessary that the seed should be strong in germinating qualities but should be free from noxious weeds, and be of a variety the seed stock of which is grown in such a locality as it will meet the requirements of the section in which you wish to grow the crop. The seed should also be inoculated in order to secure a strong, vigorous growth of young plants, and although Alfalfa will thrive in many sections without inoculation, the extra growth secured from inoculation always many times more than repays one for the extra cost. It should be sown at the rate of from 12 to 15 pounds per acre. The time depends upon the latitude, season, and condition of the land. In some sections it is sown as early as March, but more is sown in April and May.

HARVESTING—The time of harvesting will depend upon whether crop is to be cut for hay or seed. In cutting the Alfalfa for hay the best time to start the mower is just as the young shoots of the second crop are commencing to start.

Hubam Clover---The New Discovery

The Great Annual White Sweet Clover---Wonderful Success



Stock of All Kinds do Exceptionally Well on Hubam Pasture.

This wonderful Hubam Clover was discovered just a few years ago by Prof. H. D. Hughes of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. On account of its value as a pasture crop, hay crop, seed crop and soil builder it is now considered by agricultural advisors as one of the most valuable crops grown. It is now grown with great success and is not any longer considered an experiment. Hubam has been endorsed by county advisors, experiment stations and farm papers, and it has a place on every up-to-date farm. It saves one year in crop rotation.

Hubam is an annual or one year crop and has practically the same habits and characteristics as the common Biennial White Blossom Sweet Clover which is a two year crop. Hubam will grow on most any soil that is not acid or sour. It can be sown in the Spring on Winter wheat or with oats, barley and other Spring grains. It is sown just the same as the common Biennial White Blossom Sweet Clover, Alfalfa or other Clovers by either drilling it in at the rate of 8 to 10 pounds per acre and if you broadcast it, use about 10 to 15 pounds per acre. In growing for a seed crop we advise seeding it with a seed drill although it is satisfactory to sow broadcast if you desire to cut the crop for seed. In seeding for a seed crop it can be sown alone with satisfactory success. If cut for seed the crop can be hulled the same as common Sweet Clover or Red Clover. Hubam makes a very rapid growth and under ordinary conditions will grow from 4 feet to 6 feet high in five months from the time it is seeded.

Hubam a Big Money Crop

If you have never grown Hubam it will pay you to start this year. We have received so many good testimonials from our customers regarding the merit of this clover we are fully convinced it is one of the best paying crops you can grow on your farm. It makes a quick growth and can be pastured

two or three weeks after your grain is cut. It produces a hay crop rich in protein in from four to five months after it is sowed. The feeding value is the same as Biennial White Blossom Sweet Clover. Many farmers who grow it for seed consider it a big cash crop. It will produce as much if not more seed per acre than the Biennial White Blossom Sweet Clover and it always sells for considerably more money than the Common Sweet Clover. Yields of 500 to 1000 pounds per acre are not unusual. It is not uncommon for a seed crop to net returns of \$60.00 to \$80.00 per acre. We believe Hubam is unsurpassed as a fertilizer or soil builder. We know of one farmer here in Illinois who plowed under a field of Hubam in the Fall and put it in corn the next Spring. His corn made a yield of 35 bushels more per acre than his neighbor across the road.

High Grade Scarified Seed

It is important that you sow scarified Hubam as the scarified seed will germinate from 30 to 60 per cent better than the unscarified seed. We only handle one grade of Hubam which is fancy quality. In buying our seed direct from the grower we are sure to get only the genuine northern grown Hubam. Like all other seeds we guarantee our Hubam to be satisfactory in every way or your money back.

Why Our Prices Are Low

We keep in touch with growers of Hubam and know where the large producers are located. In having a satisfactory buying connection and due to the fact we buy in carload lots we are in a position to buy to a much better advantage than others not so fortunately situated. The best lots always move early in the year and we advise our customers to cover their Hubam requirements early.

Price—See Green Price List.

DALEA—The Newest Clover

Also Called Woods' Clover

A great soil building plant that will grow on sour sandy soils without lime.

This powerful soil-renewing force is a life-saver for thousands of farmers. Many have poor, unproductive soils that need building up. Some clovers will not grow because it is so very poor or sour. Dalea has shown itself wonderfully well adapted to such land.

The beauty of it all is that you can get your regular grain crop from the land and plow the Dalea under the same year. Your land is ready for another crop the next Spring. No crop lost. No time lost and a lot of plant food and humus stored in your soil.

Adapted to Most Soils

Dalea has made its best showing on looser loams and sandy soils. It has made very satisfactory production on heavier soils, but it seems to notice the acid condition more on heavy soils than it does on the lighter soils. On heavy land that is not very sour it does real well.

It is not particular as to seasons, and judging from what we know we are confident that it can be grown luxuriantly in every State in the Union.

Other Characteristics of Dalea

It is quite a rapid grower. It can be sown on Winter wheat just like red clover. It can be sown with Spring grains just as well. If you use a late variety of Spring grain we would suggest harrowing in the Dalea after the

oats are up. It might interfere with late oats if sown at the same time the oats are put in. We recommend using 15 pounds of seed per acre. Drill it in if possible, or harrow after broadcasting. Being an Annual Clover it lasts one year.

Not Suitable for Pasture

Dalea is very bitter when green. If you grow the crop, just chew a little bunch of leaves for a while. You'll soon be ready to spit it out. As hay the crop seems to be more palatable. The big thing about Dalea is its soil-restoring power. If you have a crop that you can't pasture and makes but fair hay, then you are bound to plow it under. That's when you get the best fertilizing results. Any Clover will build soil rapidly when you plow the whole crop under. The stubble alone helps, but the whole crop is a lot better. When you get a crop that grows quick like Dalea you get all this with no loss of cash crops.

Big Money in Seed

Dalea is past the experimental stage, and is going to be in great demand. Now is the time to make big money growing the crop for seed. It yields 6 to 15 bushels per acre. It certainly is a money-maker.

We have bought a good stock of fine seed. First-class in every way. Thoroughly re-cleaned. Germination high. We do not expect to be able to buy additional seed equally low. To get the best prices, buy early.

See Green Price List enclosed.

Sweet Clover—The Profitable Crop



The Great Soil Renovator for Waste Land and Run Down Farms

Probably no other crop has sprung into prominence or gained in favor as a cultivated crop so rapidly as has Sweet Clover, and it has not only become one of the most valuable hay and pasture crops, but its value for soil improvement is without an equal. Sweet Clover makes a strong, vigorous growth, and is one of the most hardy plants of the Clover family. It will make a crop for you on land where nothing else will grow.

Until recently Sweet Clover was a despised roadside weed—now it is next to alfalfa in popularity and favor, especially as a pasture and soil-building crop. It is safe to say that the "finding" of Sweet Clover will make an epoch in farming, especially as a pasture for livestock. For many reasons it is particularly adapted to this region. It will grow when and where nothing else will — on dry, hard gumbo, wet, alkali, stony, sandy or any other soil. If you have not tried sweet clover it may be just what you want.

Many are of the opinion that sweet clover sown on the quack grass or thistle fields and heavily pastured and mowed will be found a practical and profitable means of overcoming the loss caused by these pests. Sweet clover will build up the soil and enable other crops at least to do much better.

Sweet Clover a Big Asset to Any Farm

We know of no crop that will add the same amount of value to a farm that a crop of Sweet Clover will. It can be utilized as a feed for all kinds of stock. It contains a relatively high percentage of protein, thus making it a source of the most valuable constituent of feeds needed for growing stock and for the production of milk.

Unlike many legumes Sweet Clover will make a good growth on soils too depleted in humus for profitable crop production. In addition to its ability to grow and produce a quantity of forage on such soils, it will add much humus to them. The extensive root systems do much toward breaking up the subsoil providing better aeration and drainage. This is one of the reasons why Sweet Clover benefits land so much more than other legumes.

Sweet Clover the Greatest Soil Builder Known

On account of the extreme root development of the Sweet Clover, enormous quantities of plant food are added to your soil from the root system alone; and it has been estimated that about twenty tons of green manure is secured from the root system of a Sweet Clover crop. You cannot afford not to sow some of this great soil builder upon your farm, for no crop rotation is complete without it, and since you can now secure Scarified Seed it makes it very easy to secure a stand, and you should sow a liberal acreage this year.

Sweet Clover as a Hay Crop

Sweet Clover is rapidly coming into favor as a feed for all classes of livestock, and is especially desirable for growing under conditions where other kinds of hay cannot be grown. When selecting a legume to sow upon your farm this year, especially if you have been having trouble securing a stand of clover on account of the hot, dry weather after the grain crop has been removed, try Sweet Clover, for, if

you sow Sweet Clover, the seed of which has been scarified and inoculated, the young plants will have such a start by the time the grain crop is removed that the hot dry weather will have but little effect upon them.

Sweet Clover as a Pasture Crop

Sweet Clover makes excellent pasture for horses, sheep, cattle and hogs, and produces the first green bite in the spring and thrives well during the midsummer drought, enabling one to keep a larger number of animals on a more limited acreage than with any other pasture crop.

There is very little danger of bloating when stock are being pastured upon Sweet Clover, and this makes it very desirable as a pasture crop, in fact, much better than Alfalfa.

You Should Buy Your Sweet Clover From Us

We are large handlers of Sweet Clover Seed, and as we make a specialty of Sweet Clover, we are in a better position to serve you than those who do not handle as large quantities as we do. We make a specialty of Sweet Clover and being in close touch with the growers in the principal producing sections enables us to buy up this seed to advantage and furnish it to you at a very low price. Our cleaning machinery is especially adapted to handling Sweet Clover and this enables us to get your seed up for you in the best possible shape.

Be sure you take up the question of Sweet Clover with us in buying your Spring requirements of seed, for a few acres in Sweet Clover will certainly make you more money than any crop you could grow.

Sow Scarified Seed

It is absolutely essential in order to secure a stand of Sweet Clover to sow Scarified Seed. Numerous experiments have shown that from 40 to 80 per cent of Sweet Clover seed will not germinate because of the seed coat being so hard that the moisture cannot penetrate it.

When you take into consideration the fact that from 40 to 80 per cent of the Sweet Clover seed sown does not germinate, you can readily figure the advantage to be gained by sowing only our Scarified Seed. Remember, in ordering Sweet Clover seed that the American Field Seed Company will ship you nothing but scarified seed. The placing of this scarified seed upon the market, we believe, will completely revolutionize the farming business, for it will enable the farmer to secure stands of this wonderful crop so easily that you will find but few run down, impoverished farms, while in the case of former years the farmer has because of his inability to get a stand of the different legumes, been forced to crop his farm until it has become low in plant food.

New Scarifying Process

We are keeping step in the march of progress. One of the new machines that scarifies by throwing the seed with centrifugal force against carborundum stone has been installed in our cleaning plant. This scratches the seed so that moisture can penetrate the hard enamel of the seed, and thus gives quick germination.

This places us in position to offer you the best of scarified Sweet Clover seed. Don't be satisfied with seed treated by the old emery paper method. That is what most seed houses use, but it is as obsolete as a 1909 Ford car.

Sweet Clover Lowest in Price of Any Legume

A Few Facts Worth Knowing About the King of Legumes

1. Sweet Clover will produce a greater cash income per acre than any other crop.
2. It is the greatest soil builder known, not only because of its ability to take nitrogen from the air and store it in the nodules on its roots, but because of the large amount of humus added to the soil from the decay of its roots.
3. Sweet Clover will grow in soils too low in humus content for any other legumes.
4. The large roots of Sweet Clover facilitate drainage and do much to break up and improve the texture of the soil lying below the reach of the plow; as the roots rapidly decay, the effect is immediate.
5. It cannot be equalled for pasture. It will not only stand more close pasturing but it does not bloat sheep and cattle as do the other Clovers and Alfalfa. And an acre of Sweet Clover will carry as much stock as 5 acres of blue grass.
6. It will give a better and greater hay crop on the majority of farms than any other crop you can raise.
7. It is much easier to secure a stand of Sweet Clover than of Alfalfa.
8. It is the most valuable green manure crop you can grow.
9. As a food for bees it has no equal. It has been grown for this purpose for a great many years, particularly in the Southern States.
10. Sweet Clover is especially valuable to the dairy man either for hay, pasture, or as an ensilage crop.
11. There is no greater crop that can be grown for hogs or young pigs.
12. It will thrive on one-half the rainfall necessary for other legumes.

Varieties of Sweet Clover

Biennial White Blossom (*Melilotus alba*)

This type is known as the Common White Blossom Sweet Clover and is the most popular variety grown. It is a biennial or two year Clover the same as Red Clover and it can be grown on any farm in the United States with a profit. All that has been said about Sweet Clover on the preceding pages applies to this variety. The ancient idea that Sweet Clover is a pest or a weed has about died out. Volumes can be written in behalf of its good qualities.

The seed crop of White Blossom makes it a very profitable crop. Yields of 6 to 8 bushels per acre are not uncommon. Sweet Clover is used quite extensively for fitting land for a crop of Alfalfa. The same organism lives on the roots of both crops, so the Sweet Clover inoculates the soil for Alfalfa. The Biennial White Blossom is the best type to grow for pasture as it makes a larger growth than most other varieties. A Sweet Clover pasture will carry more livestock than any other grass or clover, which should interest every progressive farmer. The White Blossom will yield a crop of hay the first year and the second year a crop of hay and the second crop can be harvested for a seed crop.

We are large handlers of Biennial White Blossom Sweet Clover and can take the best of care of you in the way of quality and price. It is not unusual for us to handle 40 to 50 cars of Sweet Clover in one year. Buying in these quantities permits us to buy at lowest prices. Selling direct to you will save you two or three profits. We have different grades of the White Blossom and every one of them is guaranteed to please you in every way and saves you money on your Sweet Clover order.

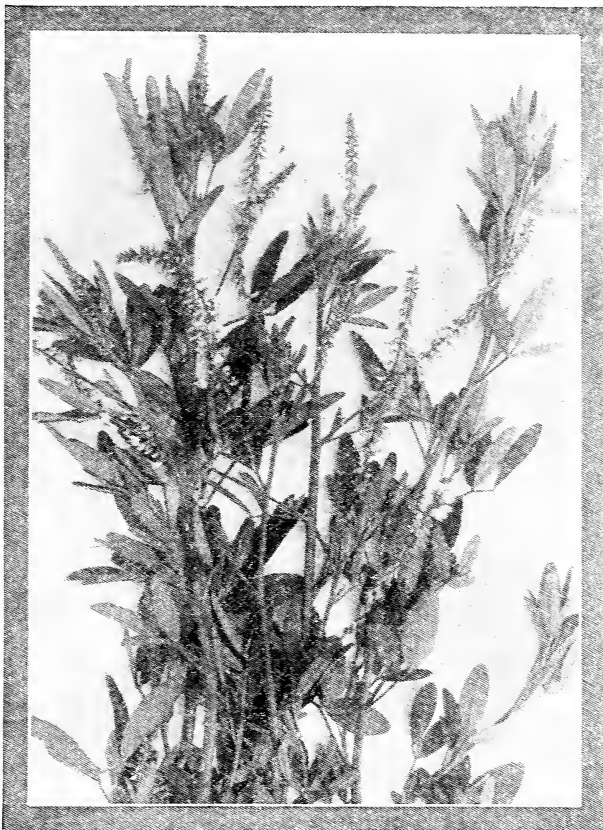
Unhulled White Blossom Sweet Clover

The unhulled is the same as the hulled White Blossom, only the hulled seed has been scarified, a process which removes the hull. A large percentage of seed coming from growing districts has the hulls on it so we are able to sell this seed at a cheaper price.

The unhulled seed is not recommended for seeding in the late Spring with grain. It can be sown during the Winter months or early Spring on the Winter grain with excellent results. Sow it on the snow or frozen ground. Weather conditions and the freezing and thawing of the soil causes the seed to germinate quickly when growing conditions are favorable. Jas. H. Quisenberry, known as Sweet Clover Jim, District Agent of the Virginia Extension Division and a successful farmer, reports that the unhulled seed when sown before the middle of March, will yield a larger hay crop than the scarified seed.

The unhulled seed weighs 30 pounds to the bushel while the hulled seed is offered at 60 pounds for a bushel. Our unhulled Sweet Clover has been re-cleaned and is ready to sow. We always quote a low price on this seed.

Price—See Green Price List.



Successful Farming Considers Sweet Clover Very Valuable From Both a Feeding and Fertilizing Standpoint

Dear Sir:—It is difficult to understand why the many valuable points of Sweet Clover were not discovered sooner, and, now that its value is conclusively demonstrated, it is equally difficult to understand why it is not much more extensively grown. Any one of its many good points are enough to recommend it.

For quantity and quality of hay and pasture, Sweet Clover ranks with Alfalfa; as a seed crop it can be made exceedingly profitable; and, for soil improvement, it heads the list.

Add to the above good points the fact that Sweet Clover can be grown upon land which will not produce Alfalfa and other Clovers successfully, and also the fact that it is exceptionally well adapted to use in a crop rotation, and you'll have to admit that it is hard to say too much in favor of Sweet Clover.

Yours very truly,

SUCCESSFUL FARMING, A. H. Snyder, Associate Editor.

Have You Included Sweet Clover In Your Order?

If you have not included any Sweet Clover in your order this year, by all means do so. It is the cheapest means of building up your farm. Don't overlook the advantages of growing it, for it certainly is one of the greatest crops that you could grow. We are the large handlers of this seed and are in a position to save you money. If you are not growing this great crop by all means start doing so at once. It will produce you the finest pasture you have ever grown. The hay crop you secure will be the most nutritious you have ever grown. It will build up your farm faster than any other crop you can grow on it. You can't beat Sweet Clover. Better try it.

All Stock Very Fond of Sweet Clover Hay



This Picture Tells Whether Stock Will Eat Sweet Clover Hay.

Grundy County White Sweet Clover—Early Dwarf Type

This type is also known as the Dwarf White Blossom and has also been exploited under the name of Crystal Dwarf Sweet Clover in some sections of the northern states. Regardless of what name it is called, this variety has considerable merit. It is a Biennial White Blossom type which was originally developed right here in Grundy County, Illinois, and is now grown in most states. Thousands of acres of this variety are grown every year in this County and the farmers in that section are partial to this Sweet Clover.

Mr. F. E. Longmire, Farm Advisor for Grundy County, Illinois, has been in this County for a good many years and has the following to say about this type:

"Grundy County sweet clover is a white blossom biennial clover that grows to a height of about four feet and matures an abundance of seed that ripens uniformly three weeks ahead of the common white blossom sweet clover.

"First, it grows to a good height for harvesting but does not require clipping, thereby eliminating the hazard of killing, so frequent with common sweet clover.

"Second, it ripens early ahead of most weeds and is ready to thresh and hull ahead of small grain.

"Third, it is a heavy seed producer.

"Fourth, it has excellent soil building qualities.

"Fifth, it is unusually hardy and withstands dry Summers and cold Winters.

"It appeared as a new type with individual characteristics and was given the name of Grundy County Sweet Clover. It is adapted to any soil and weather conditions where any sweet clovers will grow.

"This sweet clover branches thickly about a foot above the ground. Its finer stems make it superior to the common sweet clover for a hay crop. It is easily handled for a seed crop. Its seed ripens uniformly and frequently produces 10 bushels of seed per acre. This crop is used in a large way for green manuring."

After reading what this County Advisor has to say about this crop you cannot help but see it has considerable merit and believe that you will be interested in sowing a few acres of this type of clover on your farm next season. The majority of the farmers in Grundy County grow this type of clover and they are ready to talk about it and swear about it any time that you start a conversation about sweet clover.

We have an extra large stock, beautiful high colored Grundy County White Blossom Sweet Clover to offer, as the quality was extra good this year on account of weather conditions.

Being favorably located we are able to buy our seed to a very good advantage and can offer you high grade re-cleaned scarified seed at prices that will save you some money.

Biennial Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover

This variety has several distinct characteristics not found in the White Blossom Sweet Clover although it is just as easy to grow. In regions where it is grown and among seedsmen, it is ordinarily referred to as Yellow Sweet Clover. On account of its good qualities we want our customers to know all the facts concerning it and believe you too will be interested in growing a field of it this year. It has some advantages over the White Blossom which no doubt will be suitable to your requirements.

The Yellow Blossom matures about 10 to 14 days earlier than the White Blossom and makes a growth of 3½ to 5 feet. It has finer stems and grows a little more leafy than the White species, making it more desirable for hay. On account of its branching out, producing lots of foliage it is very suitable for pasture. Because of these superior qualities a good many farmers prefer it to the White Blossom. As the Yellow Blossom does not grow as coarse and rank as the White Blossom the latter is considered superior as a fertilizer.

We are selling more Biennial Yellow Blossom every year and other reports indicate it is becoming more popular. We are better prepared this year than ever before to take care of your requirements on the Biennial Yellow Blossom. We have large stocks of re-cleaned, scarified, bright colored seed of high purity and germination which were bought to a good advantage. We want you to consider the quality and prices of our seed. We are confident you will find it to your interest to buy from us. Our seed is northern grown and guaranteed satisfactory.

Yellow Blossom Annual Sweet Clover

This variety of Sweet Clover is used almost exclusively as a fertilizing crop, being sown with small grain in the spring and plowed under in the fall. Because of its quick growing characteristics, it has become quite popular for this purpose, and is used by many for inoculating land before seeding to Alfalfa. The seed is much cheaper than the White Blossom variety and is being used quite extensively. It is also sown to some extent in the extreme Southern States where it lives through the winter. We have a very nice lot of this seed on hand which shows a high purity test, and we know that it will, if properly inoculated, meet your wants for a quick growing, hardy legume to plow under this fall. See green list for prices.

Demand Last Spring a Big Surprise

Last spring there were more farmers who used Sweet Clover seed than ever before and the outlook at this time is for a still bigger demand. Many farmers in Western Iowa use Sweet Clover and Alfalfa exclusively as these crops are much more profitable than Clover or Timothy.

There was no large increase in Sweet Clover seed production as was the case with Red and Alsike Clover. The great value of this crop as a soil builder and pasture plant is so well known that the demand for Sweet Clover is heavier than ever before. We anticipate advancing prices in Sweet Clover and advise early buying.

We have supplied ourselves with an excellent stock of the highest quality and have it bought so that we can undersell the Seedsmen who waited and paid more money later.

Sweet Clover is much cheaper in price than Red Clover and has many advantages, and the use of it has become far more general. The demand is spreading and the call for Sweet Clover seed this spring will be phenomenal. We are prepared for it and can take the best of care of your order at bed-rock prices.

Sweet Clover Bulletin

As this catalog goes to the press, the market is very firm on Sweet Clover. While our prices are very low and the market has been lower than usual the past three months, we urge you to buy now and be protected against higher prices later.

New Crop---Timothy---Guaranteed to Grow



Pinnacle Brand—the Kind of Timothy that Produces the Best Crop.

OUR TIMOTHY STOCK LARGE Many Carloads Ready for Shipment.

The markets on Timothy underwent some unexpected changes this season. Seed began to move at quite low levels and we grasped the opportunity to lay in good supplies. It was predicted that there was not much interest in Timothy any more. Then quite suddenly an unusual demand sprang up and Timothy prices began to go higher and higher. Then everybody wanted Timothy seed and most dealers bought on this higher market. Their delay cost them money.

Rather their delay is going to cost a lot of farmers some money. Those dealers are going to get their profit by asking higher prices for their Timothy seed. On the contrary our foresight in buying early is what makes our Timothy seed prices so very attractive. We can make you an extra saving on this seed this year.

The Timothy last season was very good quality and we have a large and fine stock of re-cleaned Timothy ready for shipment. We know the quality is extra good as we have tested it and the most of our seed runs 99½ per cent pure or better.

Secure Your Timothy From the Greatest Timothy Seed Market in the World

We are situated in the heart of the greatest Timothy seed producing section in the world. There is more Timothy handled in Chicago than in any other market in the world. This makes it possible for us to furnish your Timothy to you to advantage. Located as we are in the great terminal market we are often enabled to buy this seed at a favorable moment so that we can turn it to you at a price that will save you a lot of money.

Seedsmen from all over the world come to this market for Timothy seed. This fact we feel is the greatest recommendation that our Timothy seed could have. The Timothy seed grown in the producing sections adjacent to this market is known the world over as having the strongest viability of any Timothy seed produced.

We take great pride in being able to furnish our customers with the highest quality of Timothy seed. In order to meet this demand we have spent our best efforts in producing our Pinnacle Brand Seed that we feel meets their requirements. If you have never seen any of our Pinnacle Brand Timothy be sure and ask for a sample this year.

We Handle Enormous Quantities

We have built up a phenomenal business in Timothy Seed. We are located just right to procure this seed for you to the best advantage, and hundreds of customers are taking advantage of the exceptional op-

portunities that we offer them to save money on their Timothy seed. Our plant is well equipped to handle a large quantity of Timothy at a minimum cost and this fact in itself makes it possible for us to make quite a saving for you on Timothy seed.

Timothy, One of the Cheapest Seedings

The price of Timothy seed is very reasonable this year and there never was such an opportunity offered to make a liberal seeding of grass seed as we have this year. You never have a failure with Timothy, for one year with another you will have fewer failures with Timothy than with any other crop that we know of. Timothy is less susceptible to adverse weather conditions than most any other crop. It will stand a lot of hot, dry weather. In fact, it is hard to conceive of conditions so bad that Timothy will not make a fair crop. We feel that you will be making a mistake if you do not make a seeding of Timothy this year and have the protection on a hay crop that a good Timothy meadow gives you.

Real Value in Timothy Seed

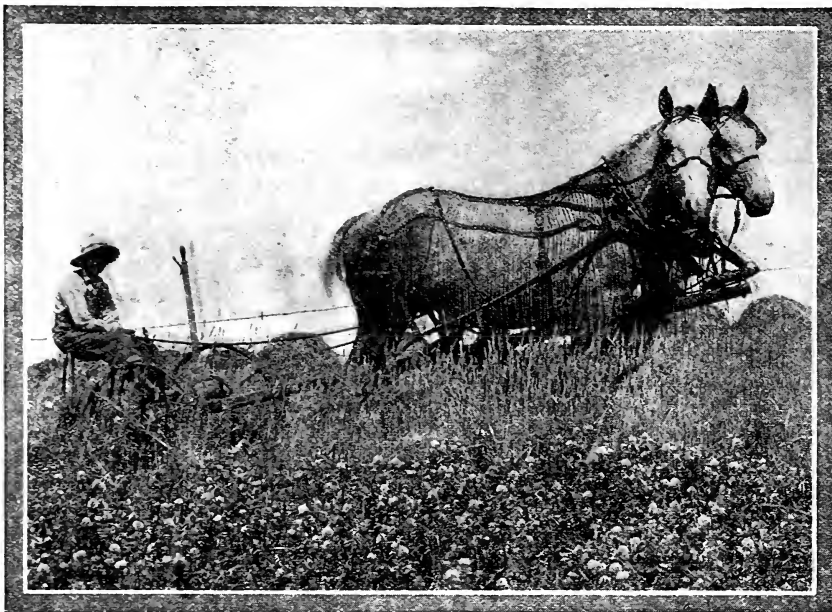
There is a wide range of difference in seed qualities that makes it hard for one to determine values. We want all of our customers to examine our Timothy carefully until they are fully convinced of the big values we are offering them in Timothy seed. Keen and discriminating farmers know the difficulties of using questionable seed. The best seed is invariably the cheapest. All of our seed is backed by our Absolute Guarantee. Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back. You must be satisfied with every pound of seed you get from us or it's no trade. We are not satisfied unless you are and do not want a penny of your money that you do not feel you secured big value for. Our seed must meet with your approval. It must come up to your ideas of good seed. You take it home, test it in any way you care to and then if you are not satisfied, return the seed and we refund you the money for the seed and the freight charges as well. You are protected when you buy your seed from us. Drop us a line and get our samples. We have real values for you.

Extra Low Prices on Timothy

Although markets on the seed range higher we bought a large stock early at low figures. Our prices as you find them on our price list are all bargain prices.

We sell on a close margin giving our customers the benefit of these extra savings we make by using care in buying. Our Timothy seed moves direct from the Timothy section to you, with only a small handling profit. Tell your friends about these values. We have plenty of seed, and can save you all some good money.

Timothy and Alsike Mixed



Alsike and Timothy Mixed Makes Splendid Hay.

Timothy and Alsike being both perennials are especially suited to be grown together; both are partial to moist, low lands and ripen at the same time, producing one of the greatest hay and pasture crops known.

Why We Can Sell This Seed So Cheap

In some sections of the country great quantities of Timothy and Alsike are harvested together for seed, and as the seeds of the two are nearly of the same size, shape and weight, it is impossible to separate them in the cleaning and grading process, and because of this fact we are able to buy these seeds when mixed at a much less price than we could buy them separate and mix them. Hence, we are able to offer you seed of the combination of two of the greatest Pasture and Hay Crop Plants at a price which will save you from one-third to one-half the cost of your seed. The seed as we buy it in the country is in about the right proportion for seeding, and taken all in all, we believe that we are offering you in this mixture the greatest value in grass seed that you will ever be able to secure for the money. We know that it will please you for there are hundreds and hundreds of men throughout this section who would sow nothing else. It certainly does produce a wonderful hay and pasture crop, as the Timothy added to the Alsike forms a thick bottom, greatly increasing the yield and adding to the palatability and feeding value of the crop.

These Crops Especially Adapted for Growing Together

Timothy and Alsike when grown together greatly aid one another, the Alsike being a legume supplies nitrogen to the soil, thereby greatly promoting the growth of the Timothy. The Timothy supports the Alsike, enabling it to make its best and most rapid growth, and acts as a protection to it during the winter, preventing it from winter-killing. Thus, you will find these two plants reaching their maximum production when grown together. Timothy and Alsike mixed is one of the greatest crops for reclaiming wet lands which have been recently drained, and thousands of acres of it are being sown in sections where the construction of drainage canals have made it possible to reclaim land which was formerly nothing but swamp land, which when newly drained is usually sour and quite often contains a greater or less amount of alkali, making it impossible to produce profitable grain crops upon it. Timothy and Alsike seem to thrive particularly well upon this kind of land, and much greater

returns can be obtained from growing this crop on this kind of land than any other crop.

Another most important feature to take into consideration in regard to Timothy and Alsike is the fact that they are both perennials, and you do not have to be re-seeding them every year or every two years, but when you sow them obtain a permanent meadow or pasture which will be there until you want to break it up. It is not always convenient to have to break up a meadow or pasture every two years, as you have to do when using some of the other Clovers; we do not believe you could do better than to use Timothy and Alsike for seeding any land which you may want to sow. Timothy and Alsike will thrive on any land located anywhere within the Clover belt, for although this crop reaches its highest state of perfection on moist, low land, it can be grown anywhere with good results.

Timothy and Alsike the Greatest Feed You Can Grow

Timothy and Alsike hay is becoming recognized as one of the most desirable hays upon the market, for as the teamsters and horsemen in the cities are becoming educated to its high feeding value, it is bringing a premium over every mixed hay. Timothy and Alsike hay is much more easily cured than is the hay of Timothy and Clover, for the stems are smaller and when mixed with the Timothy hay seem to dry out readily and still retain their color and leaves, producing one of the most palatable and nutritious hays which one can find for any and all kinds of stock.

We are very enthusiastic over these two great crops when grown in combination, for we believe in them the wide-awake, progressive farmer will find a crop which will be of material use to him, and one which will not only be the means of his securing a big revenue from land which was formerly waste, but one which will enable him to sow a larger acreage at a smaller cost than it would otherwise be possible for him to do.

Think of it, these two great crops being sown in mixture at almost a Timothy seed price. While, if you purchase them alone you would pay from \$20.00 to \$23.00 a bushel for the Alsike, and be able to buy the Timothy but little cheaper than we can sell you the two mixed.

More Alsike in Our Mixed Seed Two Grades—Timothy and Alsike Mixed

NO. 10 GRADE. This is the same grade and percentage of Alsike we have been selling the past few years, but many of our customers want a little heavier mixture of Alsike. This year we are prepared to supply our regular seed, which, as a rule, contained from 10 to 12 per cent Alsike, making a very fine mixture for sowing.

NO. 20 GRADE. This mixture should run over 20 per cent Alsike, often lots will contain 25 per cent, and is an exceptionally heavy mixture, containing more Alsike than is commonly offered in this mixed seed. If you want something extra good, order No. 20 Alsike and Timothy. It is bound to please. We find by making a test that our Mixed Seed contains more Alsike and a higher quality than is generally offered. Prices are exceptionally low. See Green Price List.

Two Other Celebrated Grass Combinations

Timothy, Alsike and Clover Mixed

In order to meet the demands of our customers for a mixture to sow for pastures and meadows, we have combined our Timothy and Alsike and our Timothy and Clover, enabling us to offer you these seeds in mixture all ready for sowing. This seed is of the same quality as the Timothy and Clover mixed and the Timothy and Alsike mixed, and these three when sown in combination will furnish you with one of the most desirable meadow and pasture mixtures which you can secure, and at the same time save you an enormous amount of money in your seed purchase, for buying as we do in such large quantities we are enabled to furnish you this seed at a big saving.

Advantages of Sowing This Mixture

Many advantages are to be gained by the sowing of Timothy, Alsike and Clover in mixture, first among which may be mentioned the excellent quality of hay produced. The hay resulting from the blending of these three great crops is without question the most palatable and nutritious hay which can be grown. The yield of hay grown by combining these crops exceeds that of any of them when grown alone, as the Clover not only fills the bottom of the swath but it stimulates the growth of the Timothy. A meadow or pasture resulting from the sowing of Timothy, Clover and Alsike is more permanent than Timothy and Clover alone, as Alsike, like Timothy, is a perennial, and even after the Clover has outlived its usefulness you still have a meadow or pasture that will endure for years.

When grown on poor land the humus necessary to produce a bumper crop is placed there by the Clover and Alsike thus leaving the land in better shape than before this crop was grown. There is no extra work in mixing this seed after you receive it as it is already mixed uniformly as nature grew it, and ready for the seeder, thus eliminating a lot of work in measuring and mixing. It is cheaper when bought this way.

Timothy and Red Clover Mixed

Timothy and Red Clover make an excellent combination when sown together, and to meet the demands of our customers who wish to secure Timothy and Red Clover already mixed, we have retained quite a quantity of seed as it came from the grower and as the seed was mostly all bought on a Timothy basis, we have some bargains to offer you in Timothy and Clover mixed.

Advantages of Timothy and Clover Mixed

Timothy and Clover produce a better quality of hay when sown together than either produces when grown alone, and the hay is much easier handled when grown in combination. Clover is especially is quite hard to cure when grown alone, but when grown in combination with Timothy it dries out more readily and goes into the stack or barn in better condition.

Timothy also acts as a support for Clover during the growing period. When the two are grown together, Timothy and Clover will make a much heavier crop of hay than either grown alone, as the Clover fills the bottom of the swath, leaving no waste room between the plants. The Clover being a legume gathers the nitrogen from the air, storing it in the nodules on its roots, when this most necessary plant food for the production of a Timothy crop becomes available for the Timothy. Thus we have Timothy reaching a higher state of production when grown in combination with Clover than grown alone.

Why Pay Two Prices for Timothy and Clover

We have no retail merchants to protect. We sell direct to you on a wholesale basis. Get our prices on Timothy and Clover and be convinced of the exceptional values we are offering you. While we have quite a large stock of mixed Timothy and Clover on hand bought early, we expect a big demand for this seed this spring, and when our stock is exhausted we cannot replace it at the present prices.

Timothy and Clover when bought separate command much higher prices, and the tendency is for prices to get higher.



Clover and Timothy Always Desirable.

Sweet Clover and Timothy Mixed

50% Sweet Clover—50% Timothy

We have had such a tremendous demand for a mixture like this that we decided to offer it out regularly. Last year we made up this mixture specially for a number of our customers and they are enthused about it. The yields they say are enormous and the feeding value is very high. Further, with so much Sweet Clover in it, the soil building properties are great. It will increase the fertility of any land upon which it is grown and thus make your farming more profitable. Here's a chance to get such results at a low seeding cost. Then again, this seeding inoculates land for Alfalfa, and it is much easier to grow this great crop than it would be otherwise.

Very Cheap to Sow—12 lbs. Sows an Acre

If you will refer to our price list you will notice that we are selling this great combination at a very low price. The seed weighs 50 lbs. to the bushel, so that every bushel will sow over four acres. There is no seeding that you can make at such a low cost that will bring such satisfactory results.

The Sweet Clover and Timothy combine together to give you almost a solid mass of excellent feed. May be used for pasture or meadow. Sow like any grass or clover seeding. Buy your supplies early this year and save money.

All of Our Mixtures Backed by Our Absolute Guarantee

Remember we sell you our mixed seeds such as Timothy and Red Clover, or Alsike, or Sweet Clover, under the same guarantee as any other seed. If you are not perfectly satisfied with it after you have tested it in any way you like, send it back to us, and we will refund your money and whatever freight you have paid. If you are not satisfied we are not, and we do not want a dissatisfied customer.

America's Best Mixture

Composed of Fully Half Clovers—Balance Timothy



This Mixture Produces Immense Crops—See Picture for Yield.

This mixture is the result of many years experience in the seed business and is considered by us as being all that its name indicates. If there is any grass combination that will give better results than our America's Best Mixture, we have not heard of it. You may ask why this mixture produces so abundantly. It is due to its containing a larger percentage of the heaviest yielding legume crops. Putting these crops together in the right proportion and the right varieties is the secret of our success with this mixture.

Use Mixed Grass Seed for Largest Returns

When you combine Alsike with Timothy you have a splendid mixture and when you add Mammoth Clover to it, you greatly improve same and working on this basis we have added Sweet Clover, Red Clover, Alfalfa and other Clovers, reducing the percentage of Timothy until we have a mixture composed of over half of the Clovers mentioned. We have put each in about the correct proportion to give the big yields so much in demand by the American Farmer.

Quality of Hay Extra Fine

Just lately it has been found that Alfalfa hay is improved by having a little Timothy with it and many well posted agricultural writers are recommending sowing Timothy with Alfalfa. We mention this as this mixture not only contains Timothy and Alfalfa but both Red and Mammoth Clover, both of which are hard to beat in a grass combination and with Sweet Clover added you get the extra heavy yield, which is often light from a new seeding, and still the quality of hay is very fine. We add the Alsike to give the thick heavy under-growth and also to improve the quality of the hay.

A yield of 3 to 4 tons to the acre is not uncommon and the hay cannot help but please as it is very high in feeding value and all stock are very fond of it and eat same eagerly.

Extra Good for Pasture

This mixture affords the finest kind of pasture and an abundance of it. Stock of all kinds do well on it. It will not cause bloating owing to the Sweet Clover and will carry much more stock to the acre than Blue Grass. Many turn the stock in on a meadow field after removing the first crop for hay. This mixture makes a splendid pasture through the hot summer months and late into the fall. We urge you to try this for both Hay and Pasture.

Builds Up the Soil and Inoculates the Land

While you are growing these heavy crops, you are also building up your land as the legumes restore the nitrogen and humus and the Sweet Clover and Alfalfa have a tendency to inoculate your soil making it easier to grow either of these crops afterwards. We are very enthusiastic about this mixture and wish to urge the use of it as it is bound to please.

Priced Very Low

It is possible to give bigger values in a grass mixture than it is in seed sold separately. Any lots of Alsike that contain a goodly percent of Timothy or Red Clover or a lot of Alfalfa that may contain Sweet Clover can be used to best advantage in a mixture. There is much seed harvested already mixed and many lots on the market that sell at a low price on account of not being able to separate them. We always watch for any bargains that are suitable for our trade and owing to favorable purchases we are prepared to offer this mixture at a sensationally low price. We believe you will find this mixture one of the best purchases you can make. All seed is carefully cleaned and this Mixed seed is sold on a money back guarantee so that you have our absolute protection when buying this seed from us.

See Green Price List for Lowest Price.

Alfalfa, Red Clover, Alsike and Timothy

A four-way mixture that is in great demand. Many farmers who are anxious to know if their land is adapted to Alfalfa like to sow some of this seed with their other clovers and Timothy. This mixture not only gives you that opportunity but also makes one of the best combinations for both hay and pasture. It is a good yielder of high quality feed. You will like this four-way mixture.

This mixture runs about 15 per cent of Alfalfa, Alsike and Red Clover combined and the balance Timothy. It runs about like the regular Clover, Alsike and Timothy Mixture except it contains about 5 or 6 per cent of Alfalfa. The Alfalfa and Clover added to the Timothy makes a richer mixture and increases the feeding value. These legumes also store more nitrogen than when the Timothy is sown alone. You must also take into consideration that Alfalfa and Clover are soil builders, bringing up the fertility of your land.

We are quoting this wonderful Mixture at a very low price with the idea of inducing customers to get started growing Alfalfa. It only costs a little more than the straight Timothy and is worth three times as much figuring the results you will obtain from sowing it. Like all our Mixtures we are selling Alfalfa, Clover, Alsike and Timothy Mixed at a bargain and we want you to sow it this year for better results.

See Green Price List for low price.



Showing the Immense Growth of Billion Dollar Grass.

Gold Mine Meat Producer

Mixture of Legumes

There is an ever increasing demand for a mixture that will produce a big crop of succulent feed and at the same time build up the soil. This demand is met in every way by this great combination and at a cost of less money than any crop that could possibly be used. It will produce more pounds of pork for less money than any other crop and at the same time build up the soil.

Why the Price Is so Low

There are countless times during the year that we have opportunities to buy mixed clovers at a greatly reduced price, much cheaper than we could buy them separate. Many times clovers are grown in combination, many times they are mixed in elevators, and often they are mixed in shipping. There is practically every possible combination of clovers mixed every year, either by accident, or by being grown and threshed together. Red Clover with Alsike and Alfalfa with Sweet Clover are grown mixed, and threshed for seed in many localities. Sometimes Alfalfa is grown and threshed with Red Clover. Seed of mixtures can be bought to a better advantage than when separate. The average small dealer does not recognize the value of many lots of mixtures of seed and consequently we are able to buy and sell them at exceptionally low prices.

Money Making Pastures

We have paid especial attention to these mixtures not only in buying them but in studying their values for pasture purposes and find they are just what is needed to fill the ever increasing demand for a pasture that will produce pork at a minimum price and at the same time build up the land. We find that in this all the necessary bone and muscle building materials for young pigs are produced. It has long been proven that the cheapest way to produce pork is by means of a good pasture. If you do not have a good Alfalfa or Sweet Clover pasture on your farm, put in a pasture of this mixture by all means. It will make you more money in raising hogs than anything you can do. The larger the farm the more you should sow. When you see young pigs up to their backs in this Clover it surely will bring to your mind all the advantages of a good pasture. They require little or no grain and will make gains faster than any other way that they can be handled. In times like this it is a wonderful money maker. To be able to pasture more hogs, than the same acre has ever done before is the mission that this mixture fulfills. Start using it, increase your pork production, save on your grain crops, build up your farm and make more money.

OUR SEED ALL GREW—NOT SO WITH OTHERS.

Spruce, Mich., May 1.

Gentlemen:

Received the seed in first class condition and all the seed that I ordered from you is fine. I have tested it out and every seed grew. Am more than pleased with the seed, as I have tested other seeds and they didn't turn out like the seed I got from you.

Thanking you for the prompt attention you gave my order and am hoping to send for more seeds in the future. I remain

Your customer,
IRVING GUNDERSON.

Billion Dollar Grass

There has been such a call for Billion Dollar Grass since the farmers have been giving more attention to better forage, that we are going to tell you more about this forage, often known as Japanese Millet. No doubt the best way to describe this wonderful crop is to quote what leading agricultural authorities have to say about it.

Professor Williams of the United States Department of Agriculture says: "Already widely grown as a hay crop, it deserves more general use for soiling as this Grass is of particular value for feeding to dairy cattle, young stock and sheep. The Billion Dollar Grass (*Panicum Crus-galli*) in many sections of the country can be made a supplement for pasture in such a way as to allow a material increase in the number of stock that can be kept on the farm. On account of the large yield of any good quality of forage, it is most excellent for silo use, as frequently a good crop can be raised under conditions which would not admit the growing of corn for ensilage. The Billion Dollar Grass, if compared with seed and forage, will run ahead of Timothy. The seed contains almost as much fat and extract matters as shelled corn and a little more protein."

Every Class of Live Stock Relishes It

Every class of live stock from horses to poultry relish and make gains on Billion Dollar Grass. Cows will prefer it to corn. When used for silage an ideal balanced ration for milch cows can be had by mixing two parts Billion Dollar Grass and one part Soja Beans when filling the silo. This mixture requires no other grain, oil meal or other feeds as supplements, but will make a feed that will increase milk production.

A Great Hay Crop

Billion Dollar Grass is not only a wonderful crop for the silo, but will produce fine leafy hay anywhere in but six to ten weeks time. If sown the first of May it will be ready to cut the middle of July. The warmth and richness of the soil will determine the height which varies from five to eight feet. It has been known to produce 12,000 pounds of hay per acre at the Massachusetts Experiment Station, and 50,000 pounds of rich green fodder.

Have Good Supply of Excellent Seed

We seldom have enough of this seed to supply the demand. This year we were able to contract more seed than usual. We cannot guarantee, however, to fill late orders because the increasing demand of farmers for Billion Dollar Grass will no doubt absorb our larger supplies this year. Anyone wishing this seed should place their orders early.

You will find our prices on Billion Dollar Grass low. The quality is extra nice and this seed is a bargain at these low quotations. It is of course all new seed as we did not carry over a pound. Didn't have near enough to go around. Let us have your order early this year. We'll ship you some extra nice seed.

Red Top or Herd's Grass

In the Southeastern portion of this State Red Top is grown almost exclusively. In fact, this section of Illinois is the home of this crop and more seed is produced here than anywhere else in the world. For this reason we are always in a position to furnish you the best quality of this seed at the lowest price.

Red Top is especially adapted to growing on a wet soil, having an impervious sub-soil. Because of this characteristic it is especially valuable for growing in undrained fields, as it will flourish on wet soil where no other crop will grow. It is better adapted to the heavy clay soil of Southeastern Illinois and Southwestern Kentucky than any other crop.

Especially Valuable for Pasture and Meadow Mixtures

Red Top is a very valuable grass for growing with Timothy and Clover, as it fills the lower part of the swath and fills the bottom, thereby increasing the tonnage and forming a thick, heavy sod. If you have had trouble in getting a good stand of grass on your pasture or meadow, you should not fail to sow it to Red Top. It's the crop that succeeds when all others fail. Although it is especially adapted to low, wet lands and marshes, it will grow anywhere and can always be depended upon to withstand any hardships. It is a hardy perennial and for New England conditions cannot be surpassed for the meadow or pasture.

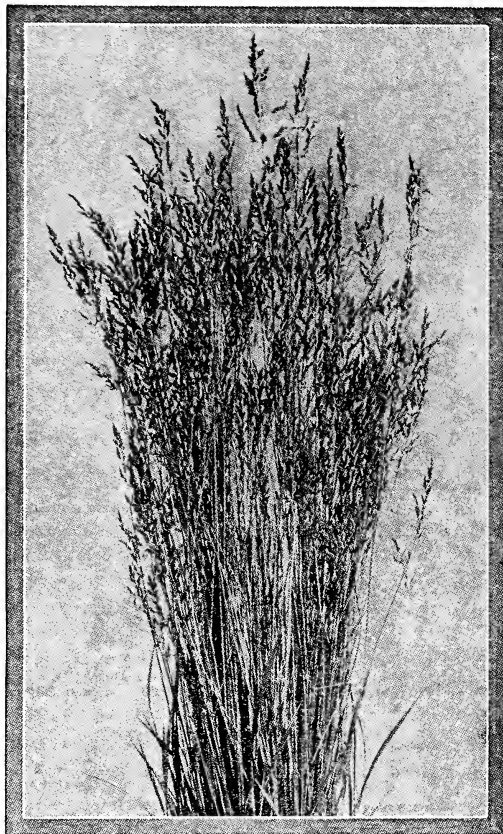
Red Top is relished by all live stock, and when properly handled is the most palatable of hay and pasture grasses. The pasture thrives under the very closest grazing. In fact, a Red Top pasture should be kept closely cropped, as the young grass is much more palatable than if allowed to get rank. Red Top hay in order to be of the finest quality, should be cut before it gets too rank, as it is much more palatable than if allowed to ripen.

Easy to Get a Stand of Red Top

It is very easy to get a stand of Red Top, and many follow the practice of sowing this seed where it is not possible to cultivate the land. While this practice is not to be recommended, it illustrates the possibilities of this wonderful crop, and because of its ability to grow when no other crop can be grown, it has been the means of converting many waste places into productive fields. Should you be troubled with gullies, this crop cannot be beaten for stopping the wash, as it forms a thick sod that will catch and hold the soil, and because of this feature has proven a very valuable grass on many farms.

Two grades of this seed are offered for sale. The Red Top partly hulled and the Fancy or hulled seed. We handle only the best Fancy or solid seed, so in comparing our prices do not confuse them with the prices of dealers who handle the inferior seed in the chaff.

Red Top sells for a very modest price, and as the seeds are very small an acreage of this crop can be seeded much cheaper than any crop we know of. The fact that Red Top can be



Red Top or Herd's Grass.

grown on any soil and that a large acreage can be seeded so cheaply makes this crop worthy of your consideration if you have had trouble in getting a stand of grass.

We have a large stock of very fine seed at most attractive prices. See Green Price List for prices.

Bromus Inermis

This wonderful crop is meeting with universal favor wherever grown. It is one of these crops that can be grown on any soil and under the most adverse conditions. It is especially adapted to the dry, cool sections of the Northwest. It has been the means of converting thousands of acres of barren waste into a land of beauty and profit. It withstands the adverse conditions of climate and rainfall from year to year, and to secure a stand of this luxuriant grass, once it is never be without plenty of hay and pasture. This is the crop that never fails, and as you are growing grasses under dry land conditions, you should certainly not be without this wonderful crop.

Bromus High in Feeding Value and a Heavy Yielder

Bromus is very high in feeding value, as it contains a high per cent of protein, ash and fat, the most necessary constituents in animal feeding stuffs. The quality of the hay and pasture is good, and no grass can be grown that is more relished by all kinds of stock.

Bromus is a very heavy producer and produces an abundance of the very finest hay and pasture. It is especially desirable for growing in those sections where Clover and Timothy do not thrive, and it has been the means of producing thousands of tons of valuable feed upon otherwise unprofitable land. This crop is no experiment. It has passed the experimental stage and you can make no mistake in proving it. It is a success from every standpoint. It is recommended by the highest authorities and we feel certain that you will be pleased with the results you secure from this crop.

An Authority on Bromus Writes

It is drought defying, frost resisting. Yields enormous crops of splendid hay. It adapts itself to every condition of soil and climate and to any use to which grass may be put, equalling in quality and rivalling in yield almost any other grass. The roots push through the soil and form fresh plants on every side. It starts from two to three weeks earlier in the spring than native grass and it keeps green in the Autumn longer than any of the useful grasses grown in the West. No amount of cold seems to be able to kill it. It bears up well under hot summer suns. It will grow under conditions that are very dry and it can also stand being covered with water, not deep of course, for one or two weeks in the early spring. It is an abundant producer of leaves and is much relished as pasture and hay. It is equally as nutritious as Timothy. To the country west of the Missouri River, it is probably the greatest boon since buffalo grass began to grow. The worth of this grass to the Dakotas and Minnesota is beyond all estimate. Prices low on this seed. We have supplied ourselves with a large stock of extra fine quality.

Our seed stock comes from a reliable source, and as we handle this seed in large quantities, we are able to make you a much lower price than other dealers.

Price—See price list, and remember bags are free.

LIKES HIS SEED AND SHOWS IT TO HIS NEIGHBOR.

Dongola, Ill., March 24.

Dear Sirs:

I received the Clover seed. It is fine and I am well pleased with it. I showed it to a neighbor and he said they were a whole lot better than those that he got at the Farm Bureau.

ELI McLANE.

Kentucky Blue Grass---Universal Pasture

New Seed—High Test—Guaranteed to Grow



Blue Grass is the Universal Pasture and is Hard to Beat.

More Blue Grass seed should be used as there is no other grass so well adapted to pasture purposes as Blue Grass. Everyone knows what it is and in many sections it has become a native and soon makes inroads on other meadows forming a sod to the exclusion of other grasses. This is an advantage as it proves its adaptability and hardiness, but too often thin pasture or meadows are left without seeding, waiting for Blue Grass to thicken the stand.

The most satisfactory way to have a good heavy Blue Grass sod, is to sow the seed and not wait on volunteers which is a slow and costly procedure. Your land is too valuable not to sow plenty of grass seed on it. A half a stand loses you money. You need a good, thick, heavy pasture to be profitable. Let us supply you with some of our New Crop and scatter it early in the spring on the thin places and see how much sooner you obtain a good stand.

Our Blue Grass prices are lower than they were last year. The quality of the seed is very good. You will find this an opportune time to sow seed. We can give you quick service, and high quality at money-saving prices. Buy early and get the best seed.

We Must Improve Our Pastures

With the price of land advancing as it is at the present time, we must make our pastures better and better in order to produce the maximum amount of pork, beef and mutton on a given acre. No other grass will prove as valuable for establishing a permanent pasture as Kentucky Blue Grass. It is the king of grasses. It stands head and shoulders above them all when it comes to a permanent pasture. No stock farm can afford to be without a Blue Grass pasture. That is the source of a permanent income. It is not only the most palatable of the pasture grasses, but it is the most nutritious and is richer in protein and ether extract than any other grass. The seed we are offering you is strictly reliable in every respect. It has been carefully handled to maintain its germinating qualities, and we are making you a price below what many are asking for inferior seed stock. Send for samples.

Extra Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass. This grade of seed weighs from 21 to 23 pounds to the measured bushel. It is extra fancy new crop seed, and we guarantee its germination. Price: Postpaid, 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00. See Green Price List for prices.

Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass. This is an extra quality of Blue Grass seed, and although not quite as bright and heavy as our Extra Fancy grade, it is all first class, new crop seed. Postpaid, 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75. See Green Price List for prices.

Orchard Grass

This grass is particularly adapted to those sections lying east of the Missouri and Arkansas Rivers. Wherever it has been given a fair trial it has been placed in the front rank of grasses for permanent pasture. It is a rank, deep rooted perennial and it does not form true sod, as it grows in bunches. It starts very early in the spring and keeps on growing during the hot summer months. It furnishes an enormous amount of green foliage which is very palatable and nutritious. Compared with timothy, it is about 50 per cent richer in protein and ash. It is adapted to a wider range of soils than most any other grass. It grows faster. It resists drought better than timothy or blue grass. It grows well in the shade. This characteristic and the fact that it does not produce a sod have made it very desirable for growing in orchards where cultivation is not practiced.

We are very large dealers in Orchard Grass seed and because of this fact can always save you money on this seed. Our seed stock is grown by the most reliable growers and you will always find our seed high in germination and purity.

Orchard Grass is becoming more popular each year. It seems to fill a place on the average farm that no other grass will fill. The fact that it comes on so early in the spring and furnishes pasture before any other crop, makes it very desirable.

Orchard Grass is very deep rooted for a grass. The deep rooted habit together with the thick, broad leaves is no doubt responsible for its ability to withstand drought.

There is little difficulty encountered in establishing Orchard Grass on any fairly well drained soil. The soil should be plowed deep enough so that the roots can work their way down easily.

The seed of Orchard Grass is very heavy in hull, making it light for its bulk. A good quantity of seed is necessary, usually 25 to 35 pounds per acre. This may be sown either alone or with small grain.

Orchard Grass is grown in combination with clover and grasses to a great extent. It works into such a combination very nicely as it does not form a sod and is able to withstand a large amount of shade.

Prices on Orchard Grass are very favorable for the buyer. We look for a better demand for seed owing to the attractive prices we can make.

Price—See Green Price List for prices, and remember bags are free.

Perennial Grasses

ENGLISH BLUE GRASS, or Meadow Fescue. Meadow Fescue is a perennial, attaining the height of from three to four feet, containing fine large leaves. It has been cultivated quite extensively in the Eastern States and is coming into favor in the Northern States and Canada. It is used to an advantage in blending permanent pasture and meadow mixtures, and it grows very rapidly and on wet and moist lands, hence one can keep down other grasses. It will stand lots of close pasturing by stock, and while it does not produce the tonnage per acre that Timothy does for hay, is much more permanent.

Price—5 lbs. or more, 20c per lb. See price list on larger amounts.

CANADIAN BLUE GRASS. This variety of Blue Grass closely resembles Kentucky Blue Grass in appearance. It grows much taller, however, and is more inclined to grow in tufts or bunches than to form a universal sod. It should be sown at the rate of about 30 lbs. to the acre.

Price—5 lbs., or more, 30c per lb. See list for prices on larger amounts.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS. This variety of Rye Grass is an annual. It is used quite extensively for seeding in pastures where Clover and Timothy have died out. Italian Rye Grass, while an annual, re-seeds itself very rapidly, by allowing the hay to stand until quite ripe before cutting, which injures the quality of the hay very little. Sow about twenty-four pounds of seed per acre.

Price—5 lbs., or more, 16c per lb. See Green Price List on larger amounts.

ENGLISH RYE GRASS. This grass was the first grass grown under domestication. Its seed was the first to be placed upon the market as a seed of distinct variety. This grass is a very important crop in Europe and forms the base of the pasture mixture of some of the finest meadows in the land. It seems to be especially adapted to pasturing and will stand a great amount of close cropping and trampling. It will grow upon any soil in the Corn Belt. Sow about twenty-four pounds of seed per acre.

Price—5 lbs. or more, 16c per lb. See price list on larger amounts.

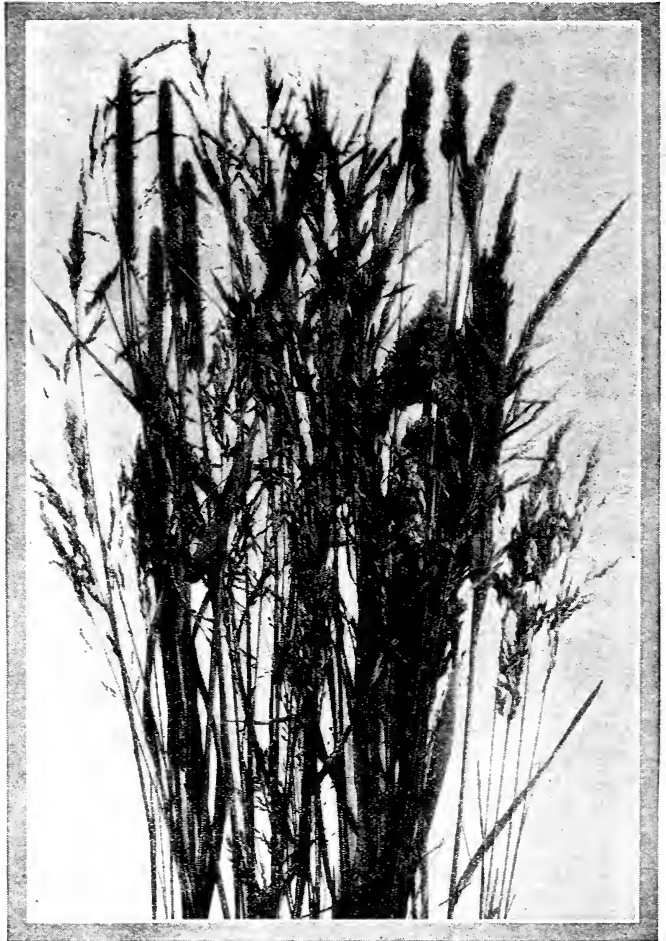
WESTERN RYE GRASS. A heavy yielding, nutritious drought resisting grass. It is also known as slender wheat grass. The very best of native grasses. Grows 3 to 4 feet high. Generally grows in bunches, but will make a good sod under favorable conditions. Matures a little later than Timothy. Grows on most any type of land but will not stand much overflow. Excellent for hay and pasture. Often mixed with other grasses for pasture. The demand for Western Rye Grass is growing rapidly. We have an excellent quality of seed for you. Price, 25c per lb. in lots of 5 lbs. See Price List for larger quantities.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS. This grass is particularly adapted to warm, dry climates, where Timothy will not grow. It is quite productive, stands pasturing well and remains green until quite late. It forms a very valuable mixture with Orchard Grass and Red Clover. It may be sown in the spring at the rate of two to two and one-half bushels per acre, or when sown with Orchard Grass and Red Clover blended proportionately.

Price—Postpaid, 1 lb., 35c. Your expense, freight or express, 3 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$1.80.

BERMUDA GRASS. This is the greatest pasture grass of the South. It is a low growing, fine leaved perennial grass, with vigorous, creeping stems. It is never injured by the closest pasturing or frequent cuttings, and forms the foundation of all perennial pastures of the South. It is very high in feeding value and very palatable to all kinds of stock. It is distinctly a sub-tropical crop and flourishes under the hot rays of the southern sun.

Price—60c per lb., postpaid. Your expense, 5 lbs. or more, 45c per lb.; 10 lbs., 40c per lb.



A Mixture of Perennial Grasses Makes a Wonderful Crop.

GROWING THE CROP

SOIL—Most of the perennial grasses prefer a rich limestone soil and a rather moist cool climate.

SEEDING AND TILLAGE—Several methods are practiced in starting the perennial grasses. They may be sown with Clover and Timothy where these crops succeed well or sown in late summer or early fall in the corn field or on a light snow in the winter when the ground is slightly frozen and honey-combed with cracks. Most of these crops should be sown at the rate of about 15 to 20 lbs. of seed per acre but the amount of seed sown depends a great deal upon the conditions under which it is sown.

HARVESTING—Most grasses of the blue grass family are better for pasture than for hay. The hay is nutritious but harder to cure. When desired for a hay crop handle about the same as Timothy and other grasses.

SAVED MONEY FOR THREE YEARS

Charleston, Ill., Jan. 11th, 1927.
Gentlemen: Enclosed please find check for three bushels of seed. Have bought seed of you for three years. Have always saved money and seed was as good or better than your samples. Am recommending it to my neighbors.

Yours truly,

S. M. RENNELS.

Permanent Pasture and Meadow Mixtures



Our American Blend

To meet the demand for grass seed which will produce a meadow or pasture that will furnish the greatest amount of forage and at the same time produce a crop that will make a continuous growth throughout the season and meet various conditions of soil, climate, etc., we are offering you our special pasture mixtures which will fulfill these requirements. Some grasses are particularly adapted to wet low grounds, where there is plenty of moisture, others to dry, cool climate of high altitudes, and still others flourish in the dry, oppressive heat of the far South. To meet requirements for pasture and meadow mixtures, adapted to different conditions, we are offering you our American Blend Mixtures, which are the result of many years experience in handling pastures and meadows which have proven conclusively that a mixture of grass makes a better meadow and produces a better permanent pasture than the growing of one crop exclusively.

Composition of Our American Blend Mixtures

Nothing but first class seed is used in the making of our American Blend Mixtures, all of which has been carefully re-cleaned and is of a high grade which should give the best returns. These mixtures are made from the following list of seeds of well known varieties: Alfalfa, Blue Grass, Timothy, Red and Mammoth Clover, Alsike, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Meadow Fescue, English Rye Grass, Italian Rye Grass, Bromus Inermis, and Kentucky Blue Grass. Our recommendations for quantity to seed per acre in the following combination is fixed on the basis of a good fair seeding, and can be varied to suit the needs of each particular individual.

Our American Blend Mixtures for Permanent Meadows

This mixture has been formulated with the idea in view of producing the greatest tonnage of palatable, nutritious, high-grade hay upon a particular kind of soil and under certain climatic conditions. Those grasses have been selected which will produce the most vigorous growth in the shortest time and produce hay of superior quality. Grasses are selected which will ripen at the same time.

By producing a blend which will meet these different requirements, we believe we are offering you one of the greatest crops which can be grown, for we do not believe that any one crop will produce the well-balanced results year after year, as will our Permanent Meadow Mixture, for the longer it stands the better it gets, and it will come through extremes of weather conditions which would prove disastrous to most crops that are grown alone.

No farm can afford to be without the permanent meadow. It is the advance guard of intensive farming and as our farms increase in value, we must grow those crops which will give us the maximum production.

	100lbs.	50lbs.	25lbs.	10lbs.
	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
1. For moist ground, rich soil.....	\$0.15	\$0.15½	\$0.16	\$0.17
2. For dry, high ground, strong soil..	.15	.15½	.16	.17
3. For dry, high ground, light soil..	.15	.15½	.16	.17
4. For marshes, swamps, overflow land	.15	.15½	.16	.17

See Green Price List for firm price.

Our American Blend Mixtures for Permanent Pastures

This pasture mixture has been blended with not only the idea in view of furnishing those grasses adapted particularly to soils and climate, but it has also been blended with the idea in view of producing a pasture which would improve in quality as the years go by and furnish the greatest amount of feed over the greatest length of time. These grasses will furnish pasture throughout the entire grazing season, and owing to the deep rooting and spreading char-

acter of many of the varieties used in blending this mixture, fields will always look fresh and green.

We recommend the sowing of twenty-five pounds per acre.

	100 lbs.	50 lbs.	25 lbs.	10 lbs.
	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
1. For moist ground, rich soil.....	\$0.15	\$0.15½	\$0.16	\$0.17
2. For dry, high ground, strong soil..	.15	.15½	.16	.17
3. For dry, high ground, light soil..	.15	.15½	.16	.17
4. For marshes, swamps, overflow land	.15	.15½	.16	.17

Lawn Grass Mixture

"The home is the greatest of all institutions." Then keep it beautiful. Nothing gives bigger returns for the money than a beautiful, velvety, well kept lawn, for there is nothing that will add to the satisfaction of the dwellers as much as will a beautiful lawn.

Sowing seed is a much more satisfactory way to secure a nice lawn than by the use of turf (sod). If you are careful to secure from a firm of reputable seeds of low-growing, tenacious sorts, it will save you much trouble in the end.

We offer you in our American Lawn Grass Mixture the finest evergreen grasses, mixed in such proportions that they will produce a healthy, compact, beautiful sod in a very short time. Price, postpaid: 1 lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 80c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

American Park Mixture

Made up of grasses especially adapted to parks and playgrounds, and so blended that they will produce a beautiful green lawn throughout the entire season. Price, postpaid: 1 lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 80c; 5 lbs., \$1.80; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

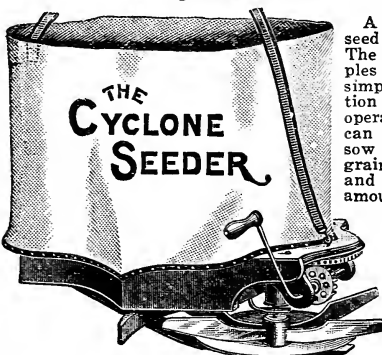
American Terrace Mixture

Specially adapted to keep the terrace and sloping places looking nice. The grasses in this mixture are of such a nature that they will prevent washing and hold the soil. Price, postpaid, 1 lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 80c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

American Shady Lawn Mixture

This mixture has been blended with the idea at all times in view of producing a lawn in those places shaded by trees or buildings to such an extent that other grasses would not grow. We have therefore made up this mixture from those grasses that grow naturally in the woods. Price, postpaid: 1 lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 90c; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Cyclone Seeder



A great labor and seed saving invention. The working principles are a marvel of simplicity in construction and perfect in operation; even a boy can work it. It will sow all kinds of small grain or seed evenly and any desired amount per acre, and from 30 to 35 acres per day. Instructions with every machine. Its manufacturer has had 25 years experience in making sowers, and has a very high reputation for skill. We make our prices so low in order to give every farmer who reads our catalogue an opportunity to procure one of these most valuable seeders. This seeder is guaranteed to do satisfactory work and you will be pleased with it.

Price: Parcel post prepaid, \$2.25. Not prepaid, \$2.00.

Northern Grown Seed Oats

Why Our Seed Are the Best

We are Field Seed Specialists and put forth every effort in securing seed of varieties which from actual field tests show their superiority over others. We have made a specialty of Seed Oats for years and have had them grown in Canada and the Northwestern States where the seed produced is superior to that in any other part of the world. In no other country does the Oat plant reach such a state of perfection as it does in the Northwest where our seed is grown and it has been shown by actual field test to produce seed superior to any other territory, not only for quality and yielding ability but for the ability to resist adverse weather conditions as well.

Change Your Seed

Unless you change your seed oats at least every other year you cannot expect a bumper crop. No other grain crop will pay the dividends on the money invested for good seed that the Oat crop will. All experts on this great crop agree that it is an absolute necessity to import Northern Grown Seed Oats in the great Corn Belt, and place Northern Grown Seed above all other requirements in the production of a successful Oat crop.

Leave no stone unturned to get your share of this great harvest. Don't for the sake of a few paltry dollars sow seed of poor quality when you can buy seed that will produce from 20 to 40 bushels more per acre than you have been growing if you have not been sowing Northern Grown Seed. No crop deteriorates so quickly as Seed Oats and the small cost of seed is a trivial matter compared to the results obtained and with higher prices that are sure to prevail you cannot afford not to put forth every effort to secure good seed.

Our Seed Has Been Carefully Recleaned

Our cleaning machinery is of the most improved type, and not only removes all of the dirt and weed seed, but all of the light and inferior kernels as well, so that instead of having seed oats which germinate from 50 to 60 per cent you receive Oats which will germinate nearly 100% and each kernel plump and strong, insuring you a stand of healthy, vigorous oats, that will make you 100 per cent on what you invested in seed.

We make a specialty of the Green Mountain favorite, Re-Generated Swedish Select, the New Alberta, Northwestern Grown Swedish Select, American Eclipse, Improved Silver Mine, Iowa 103 and Iowa 105. These varieties have all shown by actual field tests to be the leaders. We want to call your attention to the New Hulless Oats described on page 28. This variety does remarkably fine. All our Hulless Oats are copper treated for smut, which makes them much more desirable and profitable.

The Oat Crop Ranks Third in Value of Cereals

The original home of the Oat was thought to be in Central and Western Europe and Eastern Asia. Oats being adapted to the cold, moist climates of the North, became the favorite food of the hardiest people in Northern Europe, and today forms the daily breakfast food of millions in the United States. The regions of the greatest oat production are Canada, Norway, Sweden and Northern Prussia.

The oat grain as a whole is found to contain a larger amount of crude fibre and ash than any other cereal, and it is of very high value as horse feed as it has certain stimulating qualities which make it very valuable for driving horses. It is a very valuable feed for young and growing stock, as it contains lots of bone and muscle building elements. The straw from the oat plant leads that of all other cereals in feeding value, and the oat plant if cut at the proper time produces a very nutritious hay.



SPECIAL PRICES ON CLUB ORDERS

Farmers, get together and buy your seed oats in big lots. You can save more than enough to pay the freight. There isn't a community in the Corn Belt but what would be greatly benefited by changing their seed oats. Get a car of our Pure Northern Grown Seed Oats and double the yield of your community. Increase the oat crop for yourself and neighbors and save money. Write us for samples and prices on a round lot of Pure Northern Grown Seed Oats. Think it over and act.



Two Extra Heavy Yielding Varieties



Swedish Select Seed Oats

Reasons Why You Should Sow These New Varieties

1. They are especially adapted to corn belt conditions.
2. They will make you double the money you have been making from other varieties.
3. You will be able to sell them for seed to your neighbors for double the amount which common Oats will bring upon the market.
4. They are the earliest large variety grown.
5. They have a strong, stiff straw and will stand up on any kind of land.
6. You can secure more seed value from one bushel of the large plump kernels than from any other variety.

Canada Regenerated Swedish Select Oats

The Regenerated Swedish Select is perhaps the largest white Oat that was ever introduced into the United States. It was introduced into North America by Garton Brothers of England, and is a decided improvement over the old Swedish Select. It has apparently retained all of the good qualities of the parent stock without any defects of the old. It has a very stiff straw with large sprangled heads with thin-skinned kernels and is the heaviest yielder known to America today.

All our Regenerated Swedish Select Seed Oats are grown in Canada and the Northwestern States, and we do not hesitate to recommend them to you in the highest terms, for we feel satisfied they will meet your most exacting requirements in every way; and although you will find seed quoted at a very much higher price, you will not find anything superior in quality.

Be Sure You Secure Pure Genuine Regenerated Swedish Select Seed Oats

Do not confuse our Pure Regenerated Swedish Select Seed Oats with the common Swedish Select and many others that are being represented as the pure stuff or just as good. Remember that the market is filled with substitutes because of the enormous demand for this most excellent variety; so do not be fooled into buying any of these substitutes when you can send direct to us and secure the Genuine Regenerated Pure Swedish Select seed stock, which has been carefully bred up for its heavy yielding quality, its earliness, stiffness of straw, vigorous growth, white berry, thin hull, and drought-resisting qualities.

Why Our Regenerated Swedish Select Seed Oats Will Make You Money

The seed stock of our Regenerated Swedish Select Oats has all been subjected to a high power blast cleaner and you will find every kernel contains a strong, vigorous germ which will, when placed in the soil, push forth a plant with the punch behind it to make a rapid growth, enabling the crop to quickly shade the ground and smother out the weeds, guaranteeing you a big yield at harvest time.

Now, which is the cheapest, Oats that cost 50 cents or 60 cents per bushel and produce 75 per cent of a stand of weak, spindly plants, or seed Oats germinating about 100 per cent, and pushing forth strong, vigorous plants capable of producing a big crop? Don't you think it will pay you to secure some of this strong seed stock?

Our Seed Stock This Year the Best We Have Ever Grown

Our seed stock this year we believe to be the best we have ever placed upon the market, and when we consider the fact that we have placed thousands of bushels of this seed among the farmers of the Middle West, you can appreciate just what this statement means. All our stock has been carefully re-cleaned and graded, and you will secure seed stock which will give you nearly 100 per cent germination. Write us for samples and be convinced of the really high class quality of seed Oats which we are offering you.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Northwestern Swedish Select Oats

We have the same variety grown for us in the Northwest that can be sold considerably cheaper on account of no duty. This stock is fine quality and we can recommend it.

Price—See Green List for prices.

New Alberta

This new variety of Oats has proven to be a real wonder, for it seems especially adapted to all kinds of soil and climate in the grain growing belt of the United States. This variety is being almost universally adopted by all of the leading Oat growers in Canada and all of the Northwestern States, as it is a very heavy yielder, not liable to lodge or rust and the large plump kernels weighing from 45 to 50 pounds per bushel demands the highest price upon the markets of the Northwest. Our seed stock of this variety of seed Oats has been carefully tested and found to be a wonderful producer; it has been grown in all sections of the country, and has been found to be extremely well adapted to the corn belt.

Secure Seed This Spring

No Corn Belt farmer can afford not to grow some of these most wonderful oats upon his farm. Some may think us over enthusiastic in regard to this most excellent variety, but we wish to say to you that we have seen some fields of these Oats which have proven to us that we cannot make any statement too strong regarding the big yields and fine qualities of this variety. We know these Oats, we know what they have done for other farmers, and we know what they will do for you.

The Most Practical Oat to Grow

This variety is particularly well adapted to withstanding a lot of wet weather at harvest time, as the straw is of such texture that it will withstand much punishment before it will go down. Because of this most excellent characteristic this variety of Oats is rapidly gaining in popularity.

Get some of our heavy yielding pure bred seed and grow the seed stock for your farmer friends. There is no way by which a wide-awake, energetic farmer can be of more use to the community than by introducing a variety of seed Oats which will double the yield of his neighbors' crops, and there is no way by which this same farmer can make as much clear money in so short a time as by putting in these crops and selling them out to the neighbors for seed.

Remember, we handle only the best and purest grades of seed that are grown, and ship all of our seed Oats subject to your approval. If they are not just as we represent them, ship them back and we will return your money and we pay freight both ways. See Green Price List for prices.



Fulghum Oats

A Very Heavy Yielder—Resists Smut and Disease Exceptionally Well

This oat has been a winner in yields as compared to most varieties. It does well in the North and in the South it is in our opinion by far the best variety for Spring sowing, that can be used. This variety is sold in various strains under different names such as Kanota, Ohio and Missouri have made some special tests with these Fulghum oats, and find it to be their heaviest yielder. Last year which was not so favorable for oats as a whole caused the Fulghum to show up very fine because this variety is not so easily affected by unfavorable weather conditions. It weighs out heavy per bushel being big solid meaty kernels.

Practically a Smut Free Variety

You can consider this variety as immune to smut. Occasionally a smutty head may be found but it is very unusual. It is much more free from smut than some of the so-called smut free varieties. Trials have been made to see if they could not be damaged by smut. They were purposely inoculated with smut but only a trace could be found whereas other kinds similarly inoculated with smut showed 25 to 40 per cent smutted heads.

Description

Straw fairly short. Spreading heads that are medium short but heavily loaded. Grain has a yellowish brown color. Straw is stiff. Seldom lodges. It makes one of the best varieties for a nurse crop as it does not shade so heavily. It is in most respects an ideal oat and we are sure you will be very well satisfied with it. We urge our customers to grow this variety because it is a better money maker than most oats.

Sow the Fulghum oats just as early in the Spring as you can, the earlier the better. All oats do best when sown early and that is especially true of this variety. Our seed is excellent stock. All good sound solid seed that will please you. Start Fulghum in your section and show your neighbors a thing or two about growing oats. Be sure to order your seed early.

New Hullless Oats

No Hulls—All Feed—Good Yielder

There is a continual increase in the demand for Hullless Oats. They are no longer in the experimental stage, and we have a very fine supply of this seed this year.

The Hullless oat has exactly what its name indicates—no hulls. The kernel is similar to rye only softer in texture and lighter in color. They can be fed whole and make excellent feed. It should be remembered that hulls have only 1/4 to 1/3 the feeding value of the meat and the average oat is 30 per cent to 40 per cent hulls. The merit of Hullless oats can be readily seen.

Our Hullless oats are excellent yielders and their heavy production plus extra high feeding value make them a profitable variety to grow. It is necessary as with all other grains to sow good seed if you would get the best possible results and we have extra select seed for you. This seed is thoroughly re-cleaned, and is all heavy seed stock.

Our Hullless Oats are treated, before shipping, with Copper Carbonate, which kills smut, increases yields and improves quality.

See price list for wholesale quotations.

Green Mountain Favorite Oats

This Oat has become a universal favorite among some of the largest growers in the Central and Eastern States. It has made some phenomenal yields here in the Corn Belt, and we feel that you will be greatly pleased with the high quality which we are offering you in this variety. We have grown this oat very successfully upon our own farm. Therefore, we are in a position to know just what this wonderful variety will do for our customers, and when we tell you that we believe we have in this variety an oat which will completely revolutionize the small grain growing industry of the Eastern States we are not basing our opinion upon the results obtained by other growers, but upon our own success.

Making Money Introducing This Variety in Your Locality

We know of no other way by which a progressive, up-to-date farmer can make more clear money than by introducing these Oats into his neighborhood. Your neighbors will come for miles to secure the seed of this variety when they once see them growing. We know of one farmer in Southern Iowa who sowed thirty acres of the Green Mountain Favorite in a field along the main traveled road which went by his farm. Before these oats headed out they were the topic of conversation of everyone who passed by the field. When the crop commenced to head out there were sure some sensational comments made as to how they would yield. We had the pleasure of visiting this field when they were about half through harvesting this crop and we think we can safely say that the afternoon we were there, there were thirty-five or forty men who came into the field to admire this enormous crop. When the crop was threshed the tally box on the thresher registered twenty-eight hundred bushels, or a little better than ninety-three bushels per acre, and when pulled over the scales they weighed out one hundred and eight bushels per acre. The following spring these oats were sold for seed to neighbors in that locality for \$1.00 per bushel.

Green Mountain Favorite Superior to Other Varieties

The Green Mountain Favorite is a very vigorous grower, making it smut, blight and rust resistant. The grains are large and pure white in color, with a very thin hull, commanding the highest market price, as they are well suited to the manufacture of oat meal and are of high food value. The heads are long, bushy, and always heavily loaded with grain, giving a field at harvest time the appearance of being a solid mass of grain. The straw is very stiff and of fine texture, and it will stand up extremely well in all kinds of soil, and it will not wrinkle over like other varieties if allowed to stand a few days after ripening. This variety is a very persistent stooler and it is not necessary to use as much seed per acre as in the case of other varieties. The young plants are very hardy, enabling one to sow their oats quite early in the spring. The plants make a very uniform growth and the grain ripens very uniformly, and this characteristic, together with its ability to withstand adverse weather conditions at harvesting time, makes the Green Mountain Favorite a very desirable variety from a harvesting standpoint.

Our seed stock has been developed under our direct supervision, and tests from 42 to 45 pounds to the measured bushel. Our seed is free from smut, and we believe that we are offering you in the seed of this variety the highest quality of seed oats ever placed before the American farmer.

Prices—See Green Price List for prices.



Cutting a Crop of Heavy Oats, Grown From Improved Seed.

Golden Rust Proof

The Variety That Resists Rust and Unfavorable Conditions

We have had a big call for this variety of Oats, but were never able to supply them until this year. We were very fortunate in running across a producer of this variety who had a carload of extra fine seed Oats to sell. We have bought them to advantage and are in position to furnish you with this famous rust resisting variety at most reasonable prices.

This variety was introduced several years ago by one of our leading seedsmen, but was not offered to the trade generally and was only produced in a limited way. Wherever this variety is grown it meets with wonderful success, owing to its rust resistance and produces immense yields under unfavorable conditions where other varieties are almost a failure.

If you are having trouble with rust or your oats are not yielding well, try this variety, and see what a change new seed of the proper variety will make. It will be a revelation to you and make you big money. New seed Oats are always in demand and we would urge you to introduce this variety in your neighborhood.

Golden Rust Proof has a stiff, narrow leaf straw that stands up well against wind or rain, and is very valuable for feed. The berry is plump, old gold in color, and well filled with kernels, good feeding quality, medium early in maturing.

We want you to include this variety in your order as it is bound to please.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Iowa 103 or White Kherson

The New Sensational Early Oat

This variety of early oats has probably caused more of a sensation among cereal breeders than any other oat. It was bred up by Prof. L. C. Burnett of the Iowa Station and is undoubtedly the highest yielding strain of early oats ever introduced.

This Variety Especially Adapted to the Middle West

These Oats have a very short straw and while they do not reach sufficient height on thin hillsides they are especially suitable for growing on the heavy land of the Mississippi Valley. The heads are unusually heavy and a crop of this variety gives one the impression of being a solid mass of grain. These oats lodge to a certain extent but we do not believe there is any other variety that will outyield them in this section. Another feature about them that is to be recommended is that they are very early and because of their early maturing qualities they are mature before the hot dry weather that is so detrimental to the oat crop in this section.

Secure Some of This Seed

You should not fail to secure some of these wonderful high yielding oats. These are the oats that will make you money on your corn belt farm. They will double your yield. We do not believe there is any way that a wide awake energetic farmer can be of more service to the community than by introducing this variety of seed oats. There is no way that this same farmer can make as much clear money in so short a time as by putting in a field of these oats and selling them out to his neighbors for seed. We have an excellent lot of these Oats. They have all been carefully re-cleaned and tested for germination and we feel sure that they will please you in every way.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Improved Silver Mine

This is today one of the most popular varieties and very widely grown in the Central States. This variety usually commands a premium on the market because of its clear white color, which makes it so desirable for the manufacture of rolled oats. This Oat has made quite a reputation as a heavy and reliable yielder and many farmers who have grown this variety for years would grow no other. It is beyond a doubt the best Oats for many localities, and we feel sure that you could make no mistake in sowing this variety, for the straw is strong and stiff enough to stand up well and not lodge readily, and the large sprangle top heads well filled with large, soft hulled kernels make it a very profitable crop to grow. The grain is much relished by horses.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Early Champion

This is an old, well established variety. It is one of the very earliest Oats known and can always be relied upon to give a fair yield of grain. These Oats grow a short, very stiff straw, always stand up well and ripen very early. Because of these characteristics they have gained much fame as a nurse crop for the grasses as they do not smother the young grass by lodging.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Iowa 105 or Improved Kherson

This variety is another one of the master achievements of that famous plant breeder and farm crop expert, Prof. L. C. Burnett of the Iowa Experimental Station. This variety is without a doubt the heaviest yielding variety of early yellow Oats known. It is a vast improvement over the old yellow Kherson.

The Iowa 105 like the Iowa 103, as the name implies, was bred up at the Iowa Experimental Station and is especially adapted to corn belt conditions. The great advantage that this variety has over later varieties is the fact that they usually escape the hot weather at the time of filling and produce a heavier yield than if they matured later. The grain of this variety is yellow and plump. It has a thin hull and is certainly an excellent variety to grow under average corn belt conditions.

We have never had a single complaint on this variety and our customers are growing thousands of acres of these Oats. If you are not growing them you should certainly start this year as they will make you more money than any early Oat that you could grow.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

GROWING THE CROP

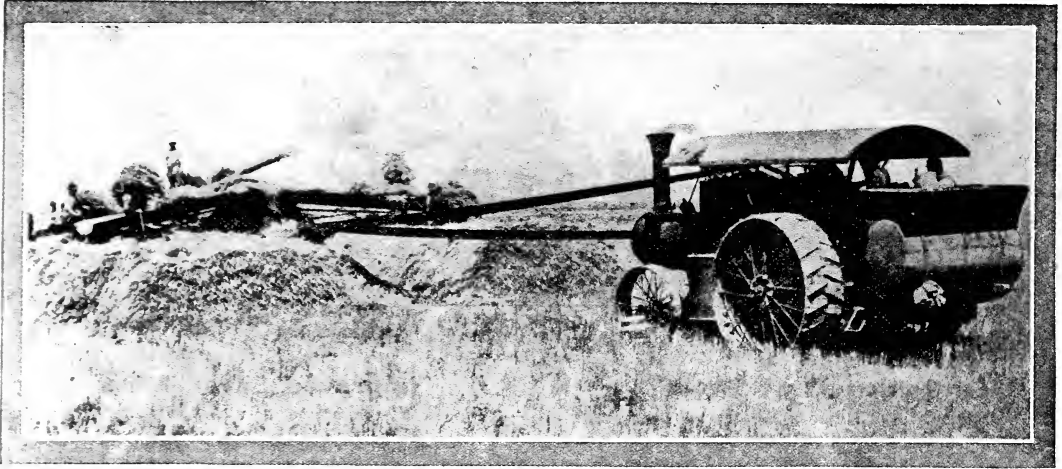
SOIL—Oats have the ability to adapt themselves to poor soil better than most of the other cereals, but they are very particular about moisture requirements and should be placed on relatively moist soils.

PREPARATION OF SEED BED—Oats grow quite well on comparatively compact soils, and it is not necessary to prepare the seed bed as deep as for some of the other cereals.

SEED AND SEEDING—Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of securing good seed stock. Oats should be sown to a uniform depth of not to exceed one inch, and about 3 bushels to the acre. Oats may be sown broadcast, or with a drill, with about equally good results. All seed Oats should be treated for smut, for no other enemy of the Oat plant has caused such enormous losses as has smut.

HARVESTING—Oats are usually harvested while in the hard dough stage.

Barley---Selected Varieties



Barley ranks fourth in the list of important cereals in the United States. As the acreage is increasing each year it shows that it is gaining in popularity, and the farmers are becoming convinced of its high yielding and feeding qualities.

Barley has proven to be a much more profitable crop throughout the Middle West than has either Oats or Spring Wheat and our Improved Barley is going to be the means of making it possible to produce greater yields of high quality food stuff per acre than can be grown by sowing other cereals. Barley by its chemical analysis, shows that it is equal, bushel for bushel, in feeding value of corn.

The following will illustrate the value of careful methods in seed selection; and we think will convince you of the importance of sowing nothing but seed which has been carefully re-cleaned and graded. The Ontario Station in an average of six years' experiments obtained 20 per cent larger yields when nothing but plump seed was used than when the crop was grown from inferior seed. Think of it, 20 per cent, one-fifth more grain grown from using plump seed than an inferior grade. The yield is invariably heavy when a good quality of seed is sown. We wish to impress upon you the absolute necessity of securing good seed to grow a successful crop of Barley.

Barley is more certain to produce a crop than any of the other cereals, for it will stand up better, does not lodge readily and will stand more hot, dry weather or wet, foggy days than will any of the other grain crops.

Champion Beardless Barley

This Barley resembles the Success, but it matures earlier and is a very much heavier yielder. The straw is stiff, which insures it standing up well even under adverse conditions. It grows very rapidly and time of ripening can be governed to a great extent by the time of seeding. Some have reported sowing it at a time Spring Wheat was sown and harvesting the crop the latter part of June. Under such conditions as this, Champion Beardless Barley makes a wonderful crop to raise as a great quantity of the very best of feed can be obtained at a time when the prices are highest.

This Barley is easily grown and not only makes a heavier yield than Oats in many cases but is such excellent feed. Ground Barley is a very superior feed, especially for young pigs. We find that the great corn growers and stock raisers in Northern Iowa, are growing large quantities of this famous Beardless Barley. They know from actual tests that Barley has the feeding qualities and the yields average around 40 bushels per acre and some seasons 50 bushel yields are obtained.

When you consider that this crop comes on the early part of July, just at the time corn is running short and is such excellent feed for your young hogs, you begin to appreciate its value. The straw makes valuable feed as you have no beards to contend with and the crop is so nice to handle owing to not being troubled with the sticky beards.

Again you can raise a crop of Sudan hay on the same ground after removing barley or better still, sow Hubam along with it in the spring and then have a hay crop on the same land or an abundance of fall pasture. Try this method if you want to make your land produce more abundantly.

We have a fine lot of seed of this superior high yielding variety, and as it has been carefully graded and re-cleaned we can most heartily recommend it to you. Make up your mind

to grow some of this great crop this year, send to us for samples and secure our extraordinary prices.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Success Beardless Barley

This is a very early variety, with a short straw, and is very much in demand as a nurse crop. This variety of Barley is not so heavy a yielder as some of the more improved varieties, but because of its excellent nurse crop qualifications it is still very much in demand.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Oderbrucker Barley

This variety of Barley was developed by Professor Moore, of the Wisconsin Experimental Station. It was carefully bred up on the Wisconsin Station Farm for ten years, and Professor Moore regards it as the most satisfactory Barley, all kinds considered, that was ever produced on the station farm. It has a very stiff straw and is quite drought resistant, showing a superiority in this respect over any other variety tested on the station farm. It is claimed this Barley contains nearly double the amount of protein found in any other variety of Barley. Because of its high protein content it is considered one of the best varieties for both feeding and malting purposes. Our seed has been carefully grown and selected from good seed stock, and carefully re-cleaned and graded.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Manshury Barley

This variety of Barley was introduced from Manchuria, China. It is a six rowed variety. This is the Old Reliable variety. It has been the National standby for many years, and still heads the list in productiveness according to some of the best agricultural authorities on Barley growing in the United States. Manshury Barley is better adapted for feeding purposes than for malting. This variety of Barley is probably more extensively grown than any other variety, and has a great number of phenomenal yields to its credit.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

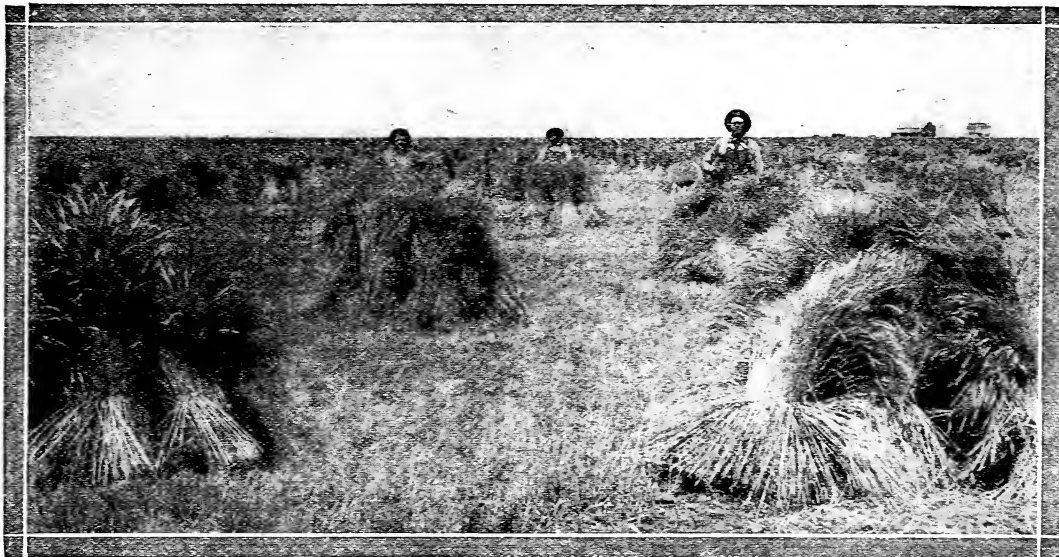
GROWING THE CROP

SOIL—Barley prefers a well drained and light, rich soil.

PREPARATION OF THE SEED BED—Barley should be grown under as uniform conditions as possible, therefore good clean ground, well disked and pulverized in the Spring furnishes a desirable seed bed.

SEEDING—Barley is usually seeded shortly after the Oats are put in, but as Barley will flourish in warm, dry weather, a delay in seeding is not as detrimental as in the case of Oats or Spring Wheat, and Barley fits very nicely into the cropping system because of this characteristic, for oftentimes there are seasons when you can not sow Oats because it is too late before the ground can be put in shape; but in the case of Barley which does not need to be seeded so early the ground can be prepared. There is a variation in the rate of seeding, but two bushels is the amount ordinarily sown.

Hulless Barley---A Superior Variety



The Great White Hulless

The extraordinary feeding qualities of this great Barley can be fully appreciated only by those stock raisers who have given it a trial on their own farms. This Barley, because of its high feeding value should be fed much lighter than other varieties of Barley, for because of the absence of the hull, which is removed in threshing, it most generally weighs better than 60 pounds to the bushel, and is all feed. Many of the most experienced feeders follow the practice of mixing this Barley with Oats and grinding the two together.

One Grower Reports as Follows

There is positively nothing in the world that will give to your cattle better health, build them up more rapidly, and add to their weight quicker than the feeding of Improved White Hulless Barley. Indeed, feeding them twice daily on Improved White Hulless Barley and once on corn will add more fat and better fat, and add it quicker and for less money, than feeding on Corn alone.

The yield of Improved White Hulless Barley runs from 40 to 80 bushels per acre of as fine, plump, healthy feeding Barley as you ever saw. It is very early, will mature earlier than the bearded varieties; it is six rowed, but in threshing the kernels shell out without the hulls and look like big wheat kernels. It is often grown for hay, coming early and providing rich feed; should be cut before it becomes ripe, while the straw is still green. It is easy to grow.

We urge everybody to plant it in order to have a change of excellent food for his hogs and cattle. If you do not wish to thresh some, it can be thrown to the hogs in bundles, and they will eat it eagerly, every kernel of same, leaving rich Corn, to go to feed on the Improved Hulless.

Our seed has been especially grown for us by the very best growers in the business, has been especially bred up for its high yielding qualities and feed qualifications.

Other Interesting Features of White Hulless

It withstands more alkali than any other small grain crop. White Hulless is the best drought resisting type of all varieties of Barley.

White Hulless is largely sown in the South as well as North, East and West. Few Spring Barleys are as well liked in the South as this variety. Although originally a strictly Northern grain, it has worked well to the South.

The leaves of White Hulless are broad and this makes the best hay of all kinds of Barley. Being beardless, the quality of the hay is naturally better than of the bearded types. A crop of White Hulless Barley hay is very high in feeding value. Stock is very fond of it. It yields well. You'll find it profitable to grow. If you need any early hay crop we would recommend this to you most highly.

Try our White Hulless. Ask for a sample if you want to see before you buy. Sow 2 to 2½ bus. per acre.

See Green Price List for prices.

Velvet Barley

A Fine, Heavy Yielder with Smooth Silky Beards

This variety is a revelation to many farmers. You know how "sticky" the beards of common barleys are. This is due to hundreds of very sharp hooks or barbs on the beards. That makes it unpleasant to handle and to a large extent destroys the value of the straw. In this new Velvet Barley you have the beards for protection of the grain, but these beards are as smooth as silk. Not a barb on them. You can imagine how much finer it is than the ordinary varieties.

Velvet a Heavy Yielder

This Barley is also a wonderful producer. It ranks at the top in number of pounds of grain produced per acre. It is no wonder then that farmers everywhere are turning to Velvet Barley. We are surely enthusiastic about this variety. We are positive that no farmer who once grows Velvet will ever return to the common Barley. Perhaps you have not grown Barley lately on account of the beards.

We ask you on our recommendation to grow this Velvet this year. Barley is no doubt the most profitable small grain crop, and we know you will like this variety.

Feeding Value Very High

This barley makes extra fine feed. Every hog grower should grow some of it. It will help you cut the cost of producing pork. It will cut down on corn required. More profitable gains will be secured by feeding corn and barley combined than in feeding corn alone. Proper feeding has a great deal to do with pork profits and the use of this remarkable variety should prove most profitable for you.

You must take into consideration not only the quality but the quantity of feed an acre will produce. Barley as a whole will outyield all other small grain crops and our Velvet Barley will outyield the average barley by at least 25 per cent. It ranks at the head of the list of heavy producers.

When you sow our Velvet Barley you get the advantage of the protection of the beards without their bothersome barbs. You will get more barley and better barley. You'll find it a real money making crop and we urge you to try it.

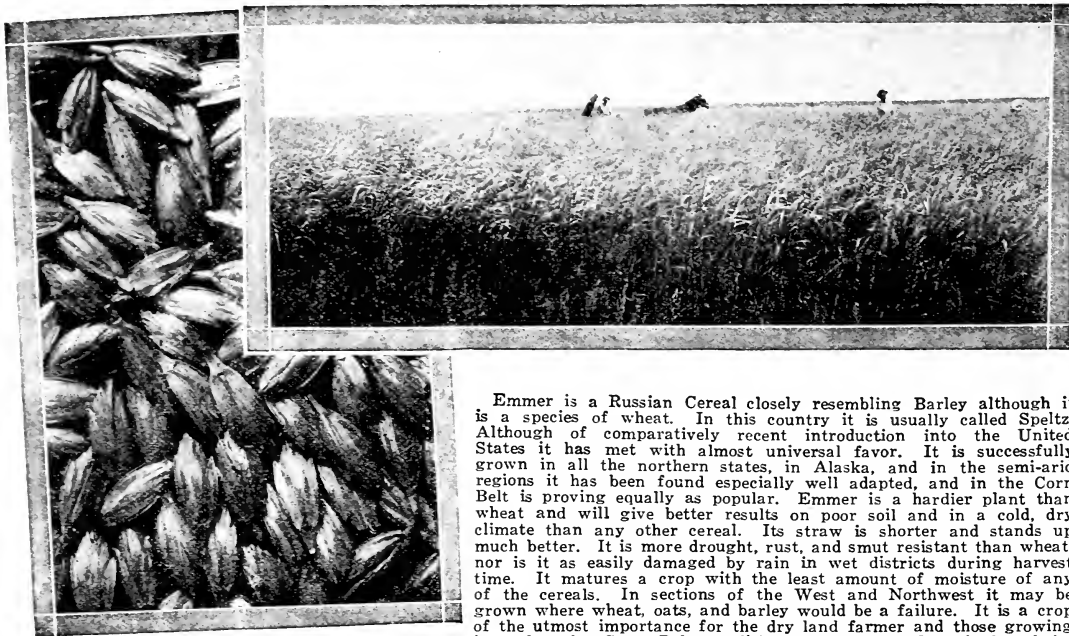
Very Fine Seed

You can have a free sample of this Velvet Barley by asking for it. We want you to see how fine a grade of seed we will ship on your order. It is nice and bright and large and plump. We do not simply take the seed as it comes from the fields. It all has to go through our cleaning process, which changes an ordinary "country-run" lot of seed into a superior product that is really deserving of the term "Seed Barley." All our grain goes through this process.

Let us supply you with something better than you have been accustomed to sowing. It will show up in your yields and profits. Quality considered, you will find our prices very reasonable. And remember that quality makes all the difference in the world. See price list for quotations.

Speltz (*Triticum dicoccum* or Emmer)

Grow Speltz and Cut Your Feed Bills. More Feed Is Produced by Speltz Than by Other Cereals.



Speltz Makes a Wonderful Crop.

Why Speltz Has a Place on Every Farm

1. It will produce a heavier yield of grain per acre than any other cereal.
2. It is relished by all classes of stock and they do well on it.
3. It will grow on land which would not produce a good crop of other cereals.
4. It endures drought and other hardships more readily than other cereals.
5. It will grow most anywhere.
6. It ripens early and neither rusts, blights, nor lodges.
7. It may be pastured and produces a nice quality of hay if cut at the right time.
8. It yields more than wheat or barley and is a better feed than barley or oats.
9. The straw makes good feed.
10. It endures frost.

There are many other reasons why you should grow this great crop.

A Heavy Yields of Rich Feed

Emmer, or Speltz as it is usually called, has made it possible for farmers in every nook and corner of the country to fatten stock cheaply. It yields much more than oats or barley and is of such high feeding value that it is the means of raising the most economical feed. It is a great economical grain crop for stockmen, dairymen or farmers with any number of livestock. All classes of livestock from poultry to cattle like it. It looks like barley but shell it out in your hand and you have a kernel that resembles Rye. Eat it and you will notice that it is crisp, and has a very pleasant taste. Stock of all kinds take to it more readily than either Oats or Barley and cows show a marked liking for it. It is a rich feed and is often fed with bran and shorts to milch cows. As a straight diet it is fattening and will put weight on hogs or cattle in a hurry.

Let Speltz help you cut down your feed bills. Grow the crop that produces heavy yields of the most nutritious feed. It offers advantages when necessity demands farmers to grow grain of the highest productiveness.

Speltz has other uses. It is good for pasture, fattens in the green state, and is a heavy stooler. After harvesting a heavy crop of grain equal to anything you can raise, you have the straw which makes good winter roughage. If you are caught in a pinch without hay, Speltz makes good. The kernel, hull, and straw all are nourishing feed. Speltz is rich in protein, the most valuable of all food stuff and no farmer can afford to be without the means of raising it cheaply and safely.

Emmer is a Russian Cereal closely resembling Barley although it is a species of wheat. In this country it is usually called Speltz. Although of comparatively recent introduction into the United States it has met with almost universal favor. It is successfully grown in all the northern states, in Alaska, and in the semi-arid regions it has been found especially well adapted, and in the Corn Belt is proving equally as popular. Emmer is a hardier plant than wheat and will give better results on poor soil and in a cold, dry climate than any other cereal. Its straw is shorter and stands up much better. It is more drought, rust, and smut resistant than wheat, nor is it as easily damaged by rain in wet districts during harvest time. It matures a crop with the least amount of moisture of any of the cereals. In sections of the West and Northwest it may be grown where wheat, oats, and barley would be a failure. It is a crop of the utmost importance for the dry land farmer and those growing it under the Corn Belt conditions speak very flatteringly of its heavy yielding power and high food value. In feeding value the grain compares with Barley and the straw ranks next to Oats.

A Big Money Crop Easy to Grow

The cheapness and ease of growing Speltz commends it to general use. It thrives on most any kind of soil and seems to have no climatic limitations. Its vigor makes it unusually easy to get started as it flourishes under a great deal of neglect, and you may be certain it will thrive where other grain crops grow and in places where some of them fail. It produces under the most trying wet and dry conditions and there is no reason why it can't be grown on every farm producing grain of any kind.

It needs no special preparation of the seed bed as it can be sown on land prepared the same as you would for Barley, Wheat, or Oats. It may be sown earlier than most other crops as frost does not seem to injure it. The straw is shorter and stiffer than wheat and does not lodge or rust. It is sown at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre depending on the soil and may be broadcasted or drilled. The proper time to harvest is when it is in the hard dough stage. Harvest it and then thresh it as you would other grain but use fewer concaves than you would for wheat as the outside hull is left on.

Our seed stock has been bred up from the most hardy, high yielding strains, and has been carefully re-cleaned and graded and we believe that we are in a position to furnish you with the best that can be procured, and we know that it will prove to be the cheapest and best feed which you have ever grown upon your farm. We have a fine supply this spring of the best quality and can take care of all orders.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

GROWING THE CROP

SOIL—It will grow on any soil or in any climate where any other grain crop will grow.

PREPARATION OF THE SEED BED—It can be sown on ground prepared the same as that upon which you would plant barley, wheat or oats. It is sown broadcast or by the use of a press drill.

SEEDING—Emmer is usually sown at the rate of two to two and one-half bushels per acre. The frost will not hurt Spring Emmer or Speltz after it is sown. It may be put in much earlier than other cereals.

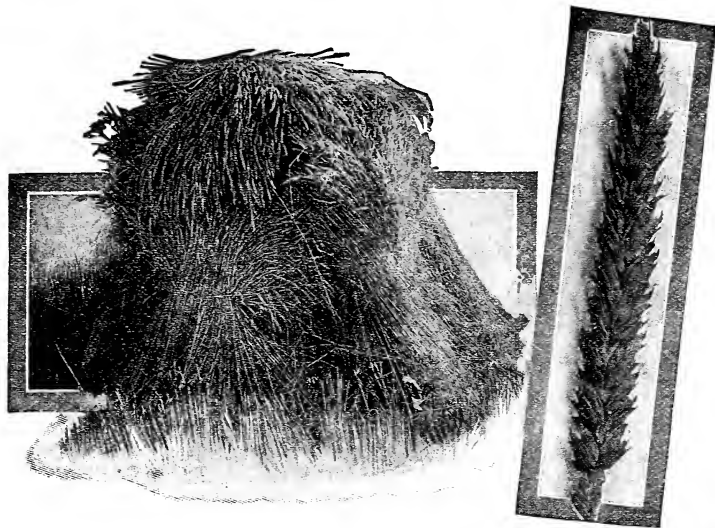
HARVESTING—Cut the grain when it is a little past the milk stage, when it will make a splendid grain and lots of straw.

Spring Wheat and Spring Rye

Spring Wheat can be successfully grown in many sections where it is not generally grown, providing you will use northern grown seed of the proper variety. Northern grown seed is by far the best because it yields so much better than southern seed. Often it will yield twice as much. The quality of the grain also is far superior. It simply does not pay to use southern seed.

The variety is equally important. You want a kind that matures early and thus escapes the hot, dry days that so often come when the later varieties are maturing. We have tried out several different varieties of Spring Wheat and have found the New Marquis superior to all others tried, and we recommend it to you.

We use only northern grown seed and therefore can supply our southern trade with just the kind of seed they should be using. Invest in such stock. Sow your seed early and you will be gratified with the results you can get from our Spring Wheat.



New Marquis Beardless Spring Wheat.

New Marquis

New Marquis is from a week to ten days earlier than any other variety. It was originated by Dr. Charles and William Saunders, of the Central Experiment Station, Ottawa, Canada, and is the result of crossing the Red Fife and Hard Red Calcutta, a native of India. By this cross breeding a variety has been produced having the remarkable characteristics of the earliness of Calcutta and the yielding and drought resisting qualifications of the Red Fife. It has a medium short straw, which is very heavy, rendering it less liable to lodge than the other varieties. The kernel is very hard, dark and plump. In fact, it is the most beautiful wheat we have ever seen. When you consider that this is the wheat which won the Championship Prize at the New York Grain Exposition, the \$3,000 prize at the International Dry Farming Congress held at Lethbridge, Alberta, and again winning in open competition the sweepstakes prize at the Dry Farming Congress, Tulsa, Oklahoma, you can commence to appreciate what a really great wheat it is.

New Marquis Wheat is the most productive variety which has ever been known, and no other variety of wheat combines earliness, productiveness and quality to such a degree as does the New Marquis. Because of these most excellent qualities you cannot afford to sow any other variety of Spring Wheat, if it is at all possible to secure New Marquis.

We have an exceptionally fine lot of seed stock which has been grown for us by the best breeders and growers in the Northwest, and we do not hesitate to recommend our seed or place it in competition with any other seed stock which is being offered. It will prove the biggest money making proposition you have ever tried, and its superiority and quality and high yielding qualifications place it above all other varieties of seed wheat.

You cannot afford to grow the common varieties, as there is very little left after paying expenses and harvesting and marketing the crop; when you can secure the seed for growing this remarkable variety for very little more money than inferior seed would cost you, you should not fail to take advantage of the opportunity to secure the seed stock for growing this most wonderful variety.

Prices—See Green Price List for prices.

Winter Wheat Next Fall

We handle several of the leading varieties of Winter Wheat and the famous Rosen Rye. Our Fall Circular will be mailed about August 1st. If you do not receive it, be sure to write as we can supply extra heavy yielding varieties of both bearded and beardless Wheat. We want to hear from you when you need anything in the Field Seed line.

A BIG BARGAIN IN GRASS SEED

We wish especially to call your attention to the advantages offered in buying our Alsike and Timothy Mixed this year. We went out early last fall and contracted for several carloads of this seed, and we are going to give you the advantage of our early purchases and save you a lot of money on your seed supply.

Prolific Spring Rye

A cereal of comparatively recent introduction is Spring Rye. The fall sown rye has for many years been one of the leading cereals, but it remained for recent plant breeders to develop a strain of rye that could be profitably sown in the spring. In fact, only within the last two or three years has this cereal been grown in any quantities.

Our Strains of Spring Rye Big Producers

For several years we have been working along with the growers of this crop and we believe that we have Spring Rye that for quick development is hard to beat. Whether you want rye for growing a quick pasture or for producing a grain crop, we feel that the seed we are offering you cannot be beat.

The Advantage of Growing Spring Rye

Probably no other crop offers the unusual advantages that a crop of Rye does.

1. In years when one is short of pasture it will produce the quickest pasture that can be grown.
2. It can be pastured during the early spring and yet produce a good crop of grain.
3. As a fertilizer it is second only to the legumes.
4. It can be grown on thinner land than any other cereal.
5. The grain is threshed at a time when one is usually short of feed, and for young and growing pigs you cannot beat ground rye.

When one stops to consider, any of the above reasons would in itself warrant one in growing this crop in preference to some of the other cereals. This is especially true in the case of the man who has a small farm and is compelled to get the most out of his land.

Rye is also an excellent crop for one to grow who keeps a lot of live stock on a small acreage, as it not only produces grain but pasture and forage as well. We believe that there is a place on every farm for at least a few acres of Rye. The feed lots can be plowed up and seeded to rye, or it can be sown in the thin spots where you failed to get a stand of corn. If you have any thin clay points, there is the place to sow rye. You will be surprised at the amount of fertility in a crop of rye turned under. Don't delay getting your seed, as there is never enough to supply the demand, and we are always forced to disappoint some who come late in the season asking for it.

Prices—See Green Price List for prices.

GOOD STAND OVER FOUR YEARS

On Feb. 9th, 1928, S. S. Davis, Williamsburg, Ky., writes: "Am enclosing another order for seed. I sowed down some of your Alsike and Timothy Mixture about four years ago and I have a good stand yet."

Guaranteed Seed Corn

Illinois
Special.

The so-called Lake region probably offers one of the most difficult problems in the United States. The average coolness of the season makes it extremely difficult to secure seed suitable for growing here in Northern Illinois, Southern Wisconsin, Michigan, and Northern Indiana. In order to meet this situation we have made a careful study of conditions here in the Great Lakes region, and have spent a lot of time and money developing varieties suitable for growing in this particular section. We believe that we are in a better position to furnish you varieties of Corn that will prove a real benefit to you than any other firm.

We Make a Specialty of Corn Suitable for the North

While we handle Corn suitable for growing in most every state in the Union, our specialty is early maturing Corn, suitable for growing here in the northern part of the Corn Belt. The seed we sell for growing in this region is grown here in Northern Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Being acclimated to this particular locality makes our seed especially desirable for growing in the Great Lakes region.

Our Early Yellow Dent has been developed here in Northern Illinois and has proven to be especially adapted not only to the Great Lakes region but to the Eastern States where a variety of Corn that will mature reasonably early is desired.

Quality of Our Seed Corn

We are particularly proud of the quality of our Seed Corn. We take special care in selecting our Seed Corn and then after it is carefully hand picked, we give it a double grading. Our improved methods of cleaning and grading our Seed Corn puts it up in just a little better condition than is generally practiced. We know the requirements of the Corn grower and our Seed Corn is guaranteed to please.

Every bushel sold is backed by our guarantee and if you do not find our Seed Corn as represented, being both carefully graded and high in germination, fire it back and get your money. Don't hesitate ordering Seed Corn from us as it must please you or we are not satisfied.

This year we have given particular attention to our Seed Corn. We have the highest testing Corn ever offered by us, all graded and tested. Every pound is guaranteed and we don't want any customer to keep Corn that is not satisfactory. We can and do satisfy the most particular Corn growers. If you need Seed Corn let us furnish it and convince you that our quality is unsurpassed.

The Illinois Special

This variety of Corn has been grown throughout Central Illinois for a number of years and has proven one of the most popular varieties ever introduced. It is not an early Corn, but only a medium maturing variety, maturing in from 110 to 115 days. This is the big heavy crop kind, the one that will break down the Corn crib and choke up the elevator. The Corn that has placed Illinois on the map as the greatest agricultural state in the Union. No one who has never seen this Corn can appreciate its wonderful qualities, and we do not hesitate to recommend it as the best and heaviest yielding Corn that has ever been introduced. It will swell your profits and increase your bank account; this is the kind of Corn that pays off the mortgage on the old home; it's a regular mortgage lifter.

It is the Stockman's Favorite

There is no better feeding Corn grown than the Illinois Special. A chemical analysis of this shows that it contains a high percentage of oil and carbohydrates, the most necessary constituents in making up a fattening ration. These are the elements which tell you what a bushel of Corn is worth when it comes to putting a gain on a bunch of cattle. This is the kind of Corn which makes you smile when the cashier hands you the account of sales on a bunch of cattle that you thought cost too much money when you put them in the feed lot. It's the kind of Corn that makes a man money on these high priced feeders, for the richer your Corn in oil and carbohydrates the more gain you will get from each bushel of that Corn you feed. This is the variety that the most successful feeders agree is the "best cattle Corn." Try a few bushels of this great feeders' favorite and you will be convinced of the exceptional feeding qualities of this wonderful variety.

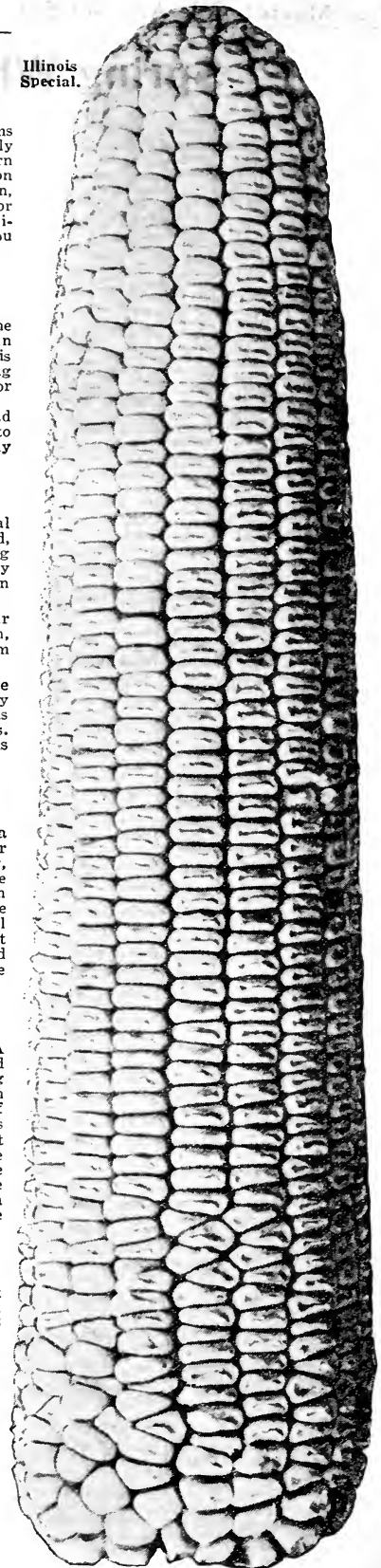
Description

This variety is not a show Corn, it is too large for a show Corn. But it is the Corn that grows the bushels. The ears range from 10 to 12 inches in length, and from $7\frac{1}{4}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, with from 16 to 18 rows. They are cylindrical in shape with well filled butts and tips and weigh from 14 to 18 ounces. The cob is rather large, and is well covered with deep, broad kernels of a rather dark yellow color, shading off in some cases to a reddish cast. The germ is exceedingly large, which makes it such a strong, vigorous grower, withstanding wet and cold weather to a considerable degree.

The Seed of This Variety Has Been Carefully Selected

The seed we are offering you of this variety has been carefully selected, graded and stored, and we know that it will please you. This is one of the best varieties of Corn we know of and if you are not growing this Corn we would urge you to do so at once.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.



Improved Reid's Yellow Dent

The old standby of the Corn Belt, the variety that has won more grand championship prizes than any of the other varieties at the leading corn shows throughout the United States. The ears are of medium size, very uniform and of a bright yellow color. It is a deepkerneled, small cob corn, giving you a very high shelling percentage. It matures in from 110 to 115 days and is especially suited to the central and southern half of the Corn Belt.

The strain of Reid's Yellow Dent which we are offering has been especially bred up for its high yielding qualities and for good strong land we do not believe you will find a variety of Corn which will produce the bushels for you that our Reid's Yellow Dent will. The members of our firm, I think we can say without fear of contradiction, have done as much if not more actual breeding work with this variety than any other seedsmen in the United States and we feel that in offering you seed from these high-yielding parent ears we are offering you a grade of seed corn you cannot secure elsewhere.

Description. Our type of Reid's Yellow Dent is somewhat rougher than that of most breeders, but we believe we have a strain of Reid's Corn which will dry out quicker than the old smooth type and one that is much better feeding Corn than the old type, as the kernels are not as flinty. The ears range from 9 to 11 inches in length, are cylindrical in shape, with well filled butts and tips and straight rows. The kernels are very deep and of light golden yellow color. Don't fail to secure some of this Corn for that sod land which you are breaking up this year, for there is no other variety that will yield you the bushels which our high yielding Reid's Yellow Dent will produce.

New Legal Tender

This is a wonderful variety of Corn and is demanded by many of the best corn growers. We consider Legal Tender superior to Reid's Yellow Dent in many respects. It has a very large ear, slightly rougher than Reid's and a little broader grain. It is a light yellow in color and a good deep grain, producing a well shaped ear with very small shank, making it easy to husk. A bushel of ear corn often shells out 60 pounds of shelled Corn, so that it is very heavy in weight. It is one of the extra heavy yielding varieties and is very popular throughout the Corn Belt.

If you are interested in one of the best standard varieties, you will be delighted with our New Legal Tender. We are glad to be able to supply you with this excellent variety and with stock that is true to name and of extra high germination.

Description. In color, light yellow, ears from 9 to 12 inches long, dented, being a little rough, and dries out unusually well. Requires 110 days to mature and is adapted to the same latitudes as Reid's Yellow Dent.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Up-to-Date Calico

This is the old-fashioned speckled Corn, a variety that has always been popular with the corn grower. We have a new strain of this variety that is causing much favorable comment and is very much in demand. If you need any Calico Corn, we can supply you with this best strain at very reasonable prices and would like to have you try this variety this season. We have worked hard to secure this new type and we want you to introduce it in your neighborhood.

Description. It has a large ear, color striped with red, yellow and white and is very early for a large-eared variety. It can be grown successfully as far north as Minnesota.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

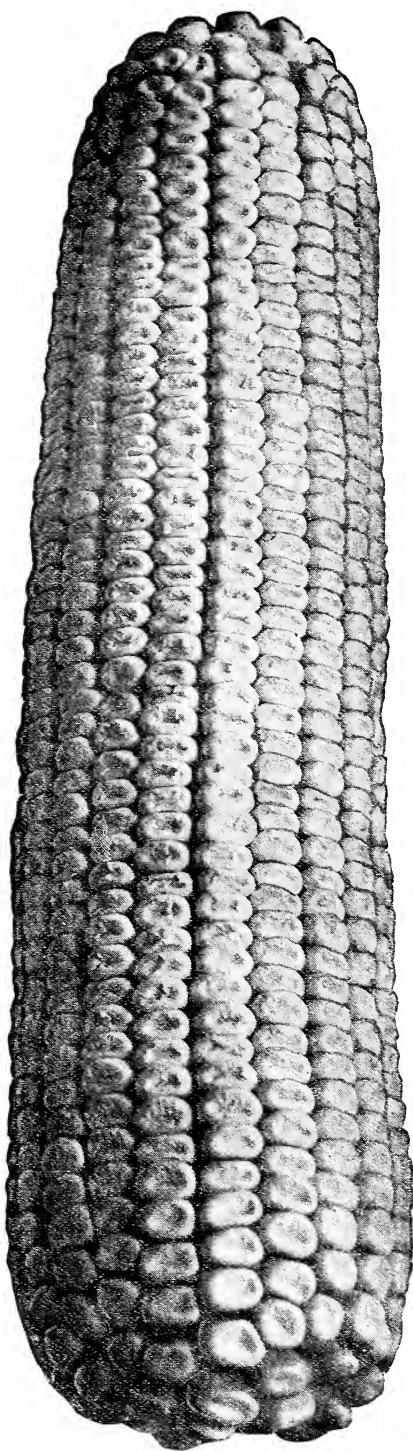
Early Yellow Dent

In order to meet the demands of the farmers in the northern part of Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Wisconsin and Michigan, for a regular type Corn which would generally ripen for them, we have been breeding up our Early Dent. We took as a base for producing this early Corn the genuine Johnson type of Reid's Yellow Dent, and by making field selections we experimented in producing an early Corn which although not quite as large as the original Reid's Yellow Dent is a corn of fair sized ear, which will mature in about 100 days and we believe after seven years we have succeeded in fixing a type which is extremely early and will under ordinary conditions mature anywhere that Corn can be grown.

This variety has proven very successful in the East and has ripened there where they thought it was impossible to grow anything but flint Corn. We do not hesitate to recommend this variety to any of our customers wishing to secure a variety of Early Dent, and we believe that it will mature for you earlier than any other Dent Corn which you can secure.

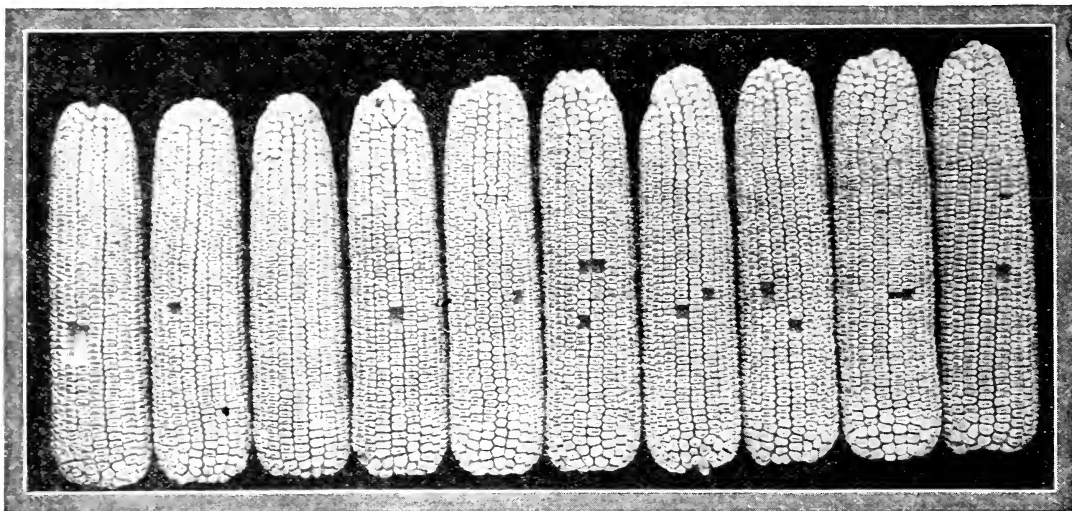
Description. It is of the smoothest true Dent type, instead of being rough like the Johnson type of the parent ears. The grain is somewhat harder and has a rather flinty appearance. The stalk is thick but short and the ears are very uniform, both as to height on the stalk and size of ear; the cob is quite small, the kernels are of medium depth.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.



Early Yellow Dent.

Four Best Varieties of White Corn



Show Corn Like This Can be Grown From Our Pure Bred Seed.

Illinois Ideal

The Great White Corn of the Corn Belt

This is one of the largest varieties of white Corn known, and it can be grown over a wide range of latitude. Farmers as a rule are getting tired of small-eared varieties of Corn, what they want is a large ear with lots of Corn on it, and to meet the demand of the wide-awake, progressive farmer for a variety of white Corn that is large enough to secure an enormous yield and early enough to mature throughout the Corn Belt, we are introducing our Illinois Ideal, for we believe without a doubt it is the largest early maturing Corn that has ever been placed before the American farmer. It is very productive, and its strong, vigorous stalks, that often have two large ears to the stalk, will make you wish you had planted all Illinois Ideal. Its great advantage over all other varieties in size and number of ears makes it possible to secure thirty-five or forty bushels more per acre than from common size Corn.

Description. The Illinois Ideal is a white Corn, whose great size and number of ears on the stalk give it a decided advantage over other varieties of white Corn. The ears range in size from 11 to 13 inches, and are large around according to their length. The ears are quite cylindrical in shape and are well filled over butts and tips. The kernels are rather large, slightly dented and of medium length. The rows are usually quite straight and the ears weigh from one to two pounds. The Illinois Ideal is certainly a wonderful Corn, and under ordinary Corn Belt conditions will produce a sensational crop.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Improved Iowa Silver Mine

The Reliable Mortgage Lifter. This variety of white Corn, because of its ability to produce bountiful crops even under the most adverse conditions, has long been regarded as the Corn to meet every condition of soil, rainfall, temperature and tillage, or as "Topsy" would say, "It was not raised, it just grew," and if any variety of Corn will just grow, Silver Mine will do it, for its deep root system enables it to withstand a maximum amount of drought, and its ability to mature in 110 days insures its producing sound Corn even during the most trying years.

Description. The ear is cylindrical in shape, has a small cob, the kernels are deep and rough and of a creamy white color. The stalk is a little below the average height, and the root system is stronger and more vigorous than in any other Corn.

Our seed stock has been very carefully bred up and we are in a position to furnish you with something extra good.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

The New Corn, Planter

Our Blue Ribbon Pedigreed White Seed Corn

This variety is an improvement on the old "Boone County White." In it you will find a white Corn that will meet with your approval anywhere it will mature. This is the show Corn of the white varieties, and if you are looking for a white Corn of good size and maturing in from 110 to 115 days, you cannot beat the Corn, Planter.

The Corn, Planter is without a doubt the best variety for a combination crop for grain, fodder and ensilage purposes that there is in existence, and it is considered by many to be the best breed of white Corn known.

Description. The Corn, Planter is a pure white Corn, the ears averaging from ten to eleven inches in length and big in circumference in proportion to its length. It has from twenty to twenty-four rows of kernels, the grains fitting very tightly together, the butts and tips are well covered with deep, well-shaped kernels. It has a strong, vigorous, well-braced stalk, with the ears on a short, medium sized shank, and while the ears lop over because of their weight they do not blow off readily as in the case of many other large-eared varieties.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Saint Charles White

The Great Ensilage Corn of the Corn Belt

St. Charles White is distinguished by its red cob and chalky white kernels, which make it very much in demand by the millers for its extreme whiteness; produces a meal that cannot be duplicated by any other Corn, and they will pay a premium for it. This Corn is a very heavy yielder and is grown very extensively in many sections of the Corn Belt, for it not only yields a heavy crop of large, well-shaped ears, but its heavy foliage makes it one of the most desirable fodder crops, and for ensilage it cannot be surpassed.

If you are growing White Corn for the market you cannot afford to be without the St. Charles White, for the additional revenue which it will bring you is a feature which you cannot afford to overlook.

Description. The ears are cylindrical in shape and large in size, ranging from 9 to 12 inches in length, with deep, medium rough kernels, whose chalky whiteness usually makes them command two to three cents above the market.

Our seed stock is of the purest grade, and while our prices may seem extremely modest for such exceptional quality, we wish to again call your attention to the fact that we are field seed specialists and handle hundreds of bushels of each variety.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Early and Extra Early Varieties

Silver King

The Great White Corn of the North

Silver King is one of the most useful varieties ever originated. It has been the means of extending the corn growing industry over a greater amount of new territory than has ever been done by a single variety. It was developed by Professor Moore of Wisconsin, who gave it the name of Wisconsin No. 7. It is especially adapted to growing in those latitudes where no other variety of Corn will mature. It has given phenomenal results in Northern Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and it is a Corn which stands to give a good account of itself wherever planted, for it is an exceptionally heavy yielder, and there is no doubt it has revolutionized the Corn growing industry in the North.

Description—The ears range from eight to nine inches in length, are very uniform in size and type. It is a pure white dent Corn; the ears are filled out well from butt to tip, the kernels are of good length, set compactly in straight rows, and it is early enough to mature in from 100 to 105 days. If you are in the extreme northern part of the Corn Belt you should certainly grow this variety. There is no corn so well adapted to your conditions as Silver King.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Pride of the North

This variety of Corn does not require the space that larger varieties do and as you can grow four or five stalks to the hill, it is surprising what an enormous amount of corn you will secure from an acre of this variety. It often occurs that this variety planted very late in the season will out-yield the larger varieties.

This variety is grown very extensively throughout the northern part of the Corn Belt and it has proven to be one of the very most popular varieties grown in that section. We can recommend this Corn to anyone wishing an extremely early variety, for it is certainly a heavy yielding, strong, vigorous early variety that will give you the best of results.

Description—The ears are of medium size, being about eight inches in length and quite large around in proportion to their length. The kernels are deep and of a rich yellow color and pinched dent. The stalks, although short, are large and very vigorous growers.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Red 90-Day or Early White Cap

This variety of corn is a native of the State of Illinois. It has been carefully selected and kept true-to-type by some of the best growers in the state and is one of the most popular Extra Early varieties grown.

If you have to replant late in the season we know of no variety that will give you any better results than this Early White Cap, for it seems to have the ability to produce a crop when all others fail and it is surprising what a yield one can secure from this corn even under the most adverse conditions.

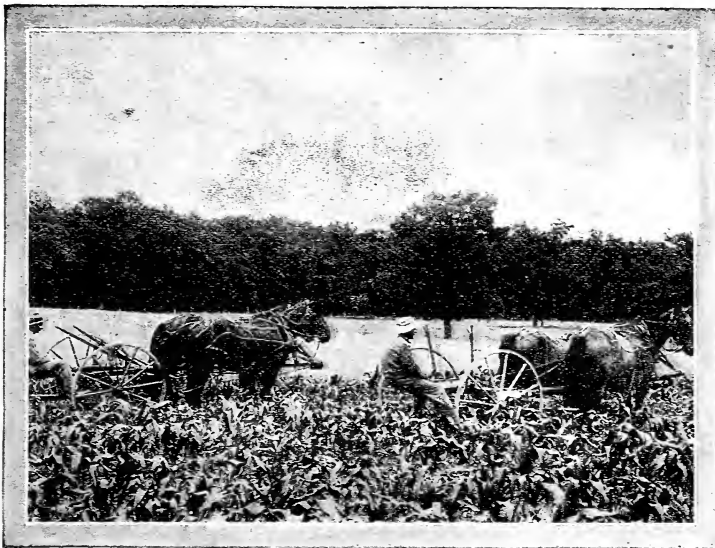
Many growers follow the practice of planting a few acres of this corn at the time when the main season crop is being planted, for it produces an abundance of early feed, which can be utilized two or three weeks before the other corn can be fed. As old corn is usually very high in price at this time this variety works into the cropping system very advantageously and often is the means of saving a big feed bill. You should at least grow a few acres of this corn to insure you against a shortage of feed during the late summer.

Description—In color it is cherry red with a white cap. The cob is of medium size and white in color. The ears are from 8 to 9 inches long and usually have 14 rows. The stalks are of medium height and the kernels dented. This variety will make a crop as far north as Minneapolis.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Yellow White Cap

This is one of the finest of the early dent varieties. The kernels are light yellow in color with a white cap. It looks lighter on the ear than it does shelled. The kernels have a good depth and cob is quite small. The feeding value of this corn is very good. Many feeders in the corn belt rely entirely on this Yellow White Cap for their early feeding corn. The



The Method of Cultivating Corn in the Corn Belt.

yields are surprisingly heavy, often producing two full sized ears on a stalk.

Where climatic conditions or feeding requirements demand a good producing, early maturing variety this is an excellent kind to select. We have contracted some very select Yellow White Cap Dent for this year and will be able to take excellent care of your order. Send your order in early this year.

Price—See Green Price List for quotations.

Silver Triumph

This is a pure bred, large white variety of flint Corn. It is very productive and very early maturing, as it matures in from 75 to 85 days. This variety is used quite extensively even in sections of the Corn Belt where larger varieties can be grown. Because of its early maturing qualities it furnishes early feed at a time when feed is high and scarce, and as it is a very prolific yielder can be grown to an advantage for such a purpose.

Description—Silver Triumph is a large white slender ear, averaging around a foot in length. The kernels are broad and thick; it has more stalk than other varieties of Flint Corn and usually produces two ears on the same stalk. This variety can be planted as late as the first of July in the Corn Belt and mature a crop. It is especially adapted to the New England States, but can be grown anywhere that an early maturing Corn is desirable.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Sanford's White Flint

This is one of the standard varieties of Flint Corn, ripening in from 75 to 85 days, and is very productive. This variety has given excellent results in Minnesota and the Dakotas and has proven a very popular variety wherever grown, especially for ensilage and soiling purposes, as the stalks are quite leafy.

Description—Sanford's White Flint is an eight rowed white variety with ears averaging from ten to twelve inches in length, two to two and a half inches in diameter, cob small, the kernel large and broad. The stalks grow very tall and usually have two to three ears on each stalk.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Longfellow Flint

This is one of the most popular flint varieties known. It ripens in from 75 to 85 days and is very prolific. It is grown very extensively in the extreme North.

Description—Ears are cylindrical in shape, very long, a color of rich and glossy yellow, weight of seed 60 pounds to the measured bushel. The kernels are large and wide and the cob very small. The stalks average about seven and a half feet in height and the ears about three feet from the ground.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Soy Beans

The growing of Soy Beans has long since passed the experimental stage. Their adaptation to all parts of the country, and their value and place in agriculture, apparently surpassing all other legumes, have been determined. Their high feeding value and their usefulness as soil improvers make them valuable additions to our list of field crops and they merit a hearty welcome from every farmer. You can surely find a few acres of your farm which you can sow to Soy Beans. You will not be disappointed in the results for they not only furnish the richest feed, but also improve your land while producing it.

Most farmers here in the Corn Belt follow the practice of growing Soy Beans with their corn. They are planted at the same time the corn is planted by putting on an attachment to the planter that drops the beans in the hill with the corn. They do not interfere in any way with the cultivation of the corn and at harvest time you have two crops instead of one. They may be either harvested with the corn and put in the silo or you can turn the sheep or hogs in the corn and let them clean up the beans.

When first turned into the field they will eat the Soy Bean leaves first, then start in on the beans and pods. After the beans have been cleaned up the pigs or sheep, as the case may be, will commence on the corn, but up to the time the beans are cleaned up they will do but little damage to the corn.

Soy Beans may be utilized either as a soiling crop, pasture crop, hay crop or grown for seed. Hogs turned into a patch of Soy Beans as the beans are commencing to form will make a phenomenal growth. The Soy Beans will produce under favorable conditions 12½ to 13 tons of fresh fodder per acre, containing large amounts of crude protein and fat, which makes an excellent forage to mix in with corn fodder.

If grown for seed this crop will produce from 25 to 40 bushels per acre of the most concentrated food stuff that can be produced upon the farm, and the ground seed is equal pound for pound with oil meal in feeding value.

Mammoth Yellow

This is a late maturing variety and will not mature seed north of the Ohio River. It is a very popular variety for growing, however, in the Central States, for forage and ensilage purposes. It produces a large growth of vines which makes it a very desirable variety to plow under. This variety is proving very popular for growing for ensilage purposes because of the heavy tonnage that can be grown per acre. Owing to unsettled market we are unable to quote firm prices.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Midwest or Early Yellow

This variety is a very popular one for growing throughout the Central States, as it matures earlier than the Mammoth Yellow. It does not, however, produce as much forage, but it produces quite a heavy crop of Beans, which makes it a very desirable variety to grow. From all sections of the country come nothing but words of praise for this popular variety. Owing to unsettled market we are unable to quote firm prices.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Ito San

The Ito San is especially adapted to a northern latitude, and a very heavy yielder of beans, but it does not produce the forage that some of the later varieties do. It matures in about 110 days. This variety is one of the best sorts grown and always produces a crop. We are extensive handlers of this variety of Soy Beans and are always in a position to furnish you with the highest quality of seed stock.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Manchu

This is one of the standard varieties and the most popular seller. Approximately 60 per cent of our Soy Bean orders are for the Manchu. It has rather bushy, stout stems, growing erect and about 36 inches tall. This variety is a heavy producer of hay and seed and is desirable to plant with corn for hogging down purposes. It matures in about 105 to 110 days and suitable for the corn belt and northern states.

Price—See Green Price List.



Soy Beans In Corn Make the Greatest Combination You Can Grow.

Virginia Brown

This variety grows quite tall and is most desirable for hay and planting with corn for silage. It does extra well on poor soil. They can be grown successfully in any state in the Union and will mature as far north as Chicago. The Virginia has become very popular.

Price—See Green Price List.

Black Ebony

These Beans withstand cold, wet weather in the early stages of their growth better than the yellow Beans. They have fine stems and leaves and are very desirable for hay and for silage. The yellow Beans are more desirable for hogging down as the hogs cannot find the black beans. These beans are one of the best producers of any of the black varieties.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Wilson Black

A black medium early variety and adapted for most any part of the country. It grows slender and erect; produces fine stems and a large quantity of hay of excellent quality. Just the bean for hay and silage. The Wilson is very popular bean.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

GROWING THE CROP

SOIL.—Soil requirements are much the same as those of corn, although Soy Beans will make a very satisfactory growth on poorer soil if the seed is properly inoculated.

SEEDING.—In growing the crop for seed, one-half bushel of seed should be planted per acre. The seed should be planted in rows the same as corn with a plant on an average of every three inches in a row. When sown broadcast or in drills a bushel to a bushel and one-half are sown per acre.

HARVESTING.—The time for harvesting the Soy Bean crop will depend somewhat upon the use that is to be made of it. Considering palatability and digestibility, as well as chemical composition it is probable that the best forage will be obtained just when the pods are forming. If used for soiling purposes begin cutting just as the plants are commencing to bloom. If used for hay when the plants are in full bloom and when the pods just start to form.

We also keep on hand at all times Pure Culture Soy Bean Bacteria, which we can furnish you at a minimum cost.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.



This Crop Improves and Produces the Best of Feed.

Dunfield Soy Beans

This variety is rapidly becoming one of the most popular varieties in the middle west or in the corn belt section. In another year or two when it becomes better known it will be sown in every section of the United States where soy beans are grown. During the past year it was grown quite extensively in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and is highly recommended by the Agricultural Experiment Stations of these States.

Mr. A. T. Wioncko, Chief in Agronomy of the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette, Indiana, has the following to say about the Dunfield Soy Beans.

"Answering yours of the 17th I would say that the Dunfield variety of Soy Beans has been our best producer of seed during the last six years and also stands among the best as a hay producer at least in central and northern Indiana."

This variety has several superior points over other Soy Beans. It is non-shattering, high yielding, stands up well and makes an extra fine quality of hay. It is a yellow bean and matures around 110 days or about the same time as the Manchou. We consider the Dunfield a money maker and recommend it for one of the best Soy Beans you can grow.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Cow Peas

Closely allied with Soy Beans and ranking along with Clover as one of the greatest soil builders known is Cow Peas. In fact, this crop is the greatest soil renovator known. No other crop will build up a depleted soil as quickly as Cow Peas. They penetrate the subsoil when it is an impossibility to secure a stand of Clover or Alfalfa, and because of their ability to do this, have proved of great value in certain sections. Cow Peas not only gather nitrogen from the air and store it in the tubercles on its roots in the soil, thereby increasing the nitrogen content of the soil, but they bring up the potash and phosphorus from the lower strata of soil and incorporate these elements of fertility in their plant cells where they become available for the succeeding crops. Cow Peas are without a doubt the best crop that can be grown to plow under for a green manure crop, and when used in this way, quicker results can be obtained than by any other method of crop rotation.

Cow Peas Rich in Food Value

Cow Peas are the most nutritious of feeds and can be utilized in many ways. The most common practice followed by stockmen, however, is to pasture them off with hogs or cattle, cut and feed the hay or use for silage.

Cow Pea hay is a very nutritious feed and is relished by all kinds of live stock. It is very nearly identical with Wheat bran in chemical composition and is one of the most valuable of roughages known for balancing the feeding ration. It is especially valuable from a milk producing standpoint.

Varieties of Cow Peas

WHIP-POOR-WILL. This is a medium early maturing variety which gives most excellent results. They produce a brown-speckled, medium-sized pea and are a very prolific

seed yielder. When planted in Corn about one bushel to the acre is usually sown, but when sown for hay from one and one-half to two bushels are used.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

NEW ERA COW PEAS. This is the earliest variety of Cow Peas grown. It matures in about 75 days. It is very easily handled by machinery, which is a strong point in recommending it to the farmer of the Corn Belt. It will also make a crop when sown in the stubble after small grain. They make splendid hay, and as the vines are somewhat smaller than the later varieties they are more easily cured. No farmer can afford to be without at least a few New Eras, for there is room on every farm for a few of them to be grown at a profit. No crop rotation is complete without them.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

BLACK EYE COW PEAS. This variety of Cow Peas is very much in demand at present as they are being used in large quantities for canning purposes. The plants grow in a bush shape and hold the peas off the ground quite well. These peas are used in the South by market gardeners for selling green. The seed of this variety is very short this year and if you intend sowing any we would urge upon you to place your order at once.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

MIXED COW PEAS. A large quantity of the Cow Peas that come upon the market are mixed, and composed of different varieties, which have been grown together or have been mixed in transit or at country points. These consequently do not sell for as high a price as the straight varieties of Cow Peas, but they will produce a heavy growth of forage and are invaluable for plowing under for soil improving purposes. We have quite a quantity of these on hand and are able to offer them at a very reasonable price.

SPECIAL ON COW PEAS

Anyone wishing a large quantity of Cow Peas should write for special prices. We can make very attractive prices on large amounts and sometimes can ship direct and save you some on freight. Be sure to write us if interested in Cow Peas.

GROWING THE CROP

SOIL.—Cow Peas will grow and thrive on soils where other field crops would die, although they will grow better on rich soil. They produce an excessive vine in proportion to the seed. A sandy or light clay loam is considered the best for seed production.

SEEDING.—The rate of seeding per acre varies according to the variety used, but the usual plan followed is a bushel for the late varieties and a bushel and one-half of the medium early. They are usually put in with a grain drill with every other spout plugged up, but are sometimes sown in wider rows with a corn planter, and given two or three cultivations, especially when grown for seed.

HARVESTING.—Cow Peas should be cut for hay when most of the pods are full grown and commencing to turn. They should be cut and placed in small piles and allowed to remain in the field for four or five days until thoroughly dry. They then produce hay of the finest quality.

Winter or Hairy Vetch

For soil improvement there is hardly any crop that fits in so well under all conditions as Winter Vetch. It is a heavy carrier of root tubercles and these increase more in cold weather on Vetch than any other legume. It will grow and enrich the soil during fall, winter and early spring, and in many sections of the South it produces an enormous crop during winter months when other crops would be dormant.

Vetch will do well on poor lands where clover will fail. It needs a good seed bed with plenty of moisture to begin with, but after once established it will stand most any degree of heat, cold or drought. Like all leguminous crops, Vetch gathers nitrogen out of the air and deposits it in the tubercles on its roots. In order to carry out this process it is necessary that the seed be inoculated or the young plants will not grow as healthy and vigorous as otherwise. Although many of our customers report they are able to grow a crop without inoculating, it seems that one is taking chances when inoculating can be done easily with the pure culture method.

The Greatest Soil Builder Known

The demand for an early spring forage crop is increasing in almost every section of the United States. Winter Vetch is rapidly becoming popular for this purpose as the farmers are coming to know of its great value. Winter Vetch supplies a very succulent forage from early spring until late autumn, and it will remain green under the snow all winter and furnish the first green bite in late winter and early spring, which time is always a critical period in live stock management. There is always a time during this period when the fodder and other dry forage crops do not satisfy the appetites of the farm animals. It is to bridge over this critical period that the Vetches have become such a valuable addition to the food stuffs of the live stock farmer. The Vetches are nitrogen gatherers like Clover. They are also useful because they form an early mulch in the spring and early summer, shading the ground and preventing the growth of weeds. They retard the loss of valuable plant food that is going on wherever the soil is left bare and unprotected.

Produces Valuable Hay or Pasture Crop

In feeding value it has a greater percentage of crude protein and fat than alfalfa or soy bean hay. Besides making a nutritious hay, Vetch is a good pasture for hogs, cattle and other live stock. The Hairy Vetch can be sown either in April or May or for late Summer seeding during August or the first part of September. This type of Vetch is a biennial and if sown any time this year, it will last through next season. It is always a good plan to sow it with a grain crop. This combination will increase the yield of the Vetch and grain. Vetch is rarely sown alone, as the plant spreads out and the grain holds it off the ground. Vetch makes an enormous amount of hay when sown with oats, barley or rye and yields of 8 to 10 tons per acre are not unusual.

When sown in the Spring, use 16 to 20 pounds of Vetch with 35 to 50 pounds of either oats, barley or Spring rye. When sown with oats for hay, the mixture should be harvested when the oats are in the early dough stage and the pods are just forming on the Vetch. After the crop is cut for hay the second growth can be pastured until late in the Fall. It starts very early in the Spring and affords the first green bite for your stock.

After you once grow a crop of the Vetch you will never be without it. We buy large quantities of Vetch seed in the North Central States which permits us to sell it at lower prices.

Spring Vetch

Spring Vetch is a nutritious crop, and there is an ever increasing demand for it, as farmers come to realize the importance of the Vetch crop. Spring Vetch is used for much the same purpose as the Hairy Vetch, but it will not thrive on poor soil or withstand the extremes of weather so successfully. When seeded with oats a bushel of each should be sown.

We expect to see a very heavy demand for Spring Vetch. The price is so much lower than on Winter Vetch, more of this seed will be used. We have a big supply of Spring Vetch on hand, bought at a very low price and can make unusually low prices. Owing to our early purchase and the fact that we have too large a supply, we will quote our Spring Vetch a little under today's market price. This seed is new crop of high germination and we can recommend it to anyone who can use the Spring Vetch.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.



Vetch—The Greatest Soil Builder of All.

Canadian Field Peas

This is a variety of peas grown all through the North, and Northwestern parts of the United States and also in Canada. They are becoming more popular each year as they have such a wide range of uses, and are so hardy that they do well on any soil adapted to oats or Spring Wheat.

It is a very popular practice to sow them with oats at the rate of one and one-half bushels of peas and two bushels of oats. By so doing a double crop can be secured. It can be threshed at one time and separated with a cleaner. Thousands and thousands of head of sheep are fattened each year throughout the irrigated sections of Idaho, Montana, Colorado and Wyoming on this crop by just turning the sheep into the field as the peas commence to ripen.

They can be grown alone for fodder purposes and green manure but for a dairy feed it is far more profitable to mix them with oats, rye or barley. The best time to cut for hay is just when the oats is heading out. This hay is of the highest quality and extremely nutritious. Cattle, horses and sheep thrive on it and it will surprise you how much of it will be produced on a small acreage.

As a fertilizer plowed under when just coming into bloom, Canadian Field Peas stand next to Red Clover. They take the much needed nitrogen out of the air and store it in their roots. This pea has a high germinating power and will germinate at a low temperature so it is well to plant them fairly deep, say four inches and then sow the oats and harrow. This will make green forage or hay to be cut in June or harvested and threshed together and used as ground feed.

This seed has become so popular the last few years that it has caused us to pay special attention to it, and this year we have a stock of exceptionally nice pure northern grown seed.

We know our seed will please you. Place your order early and insure getting some of the fancy stock we have. Once you start with Canadian Field Peas you will never be without them.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Sudan Grass The Greatest of All Forage Crops



Field of Sudan. Note Its Great Height. Two to Three Crops a Year.

Sudan Grass is comparatively a recent discovery in the way of a hay and pasture Grass. But twenty years ago it was grown from less than one-half pound of seed secured by Prof. C. V. Piper from the Sudan Government at Khartum. Today the amount of seed sown will run up into the millions of pounds. Sudan Grass has spread like a weed and is known in every state in the Union. Withstanding protracted drought drew first attention to it but its bountiful yields of hay brought it into favor with farmers and won it fame to such an extent that as high as \$1.50 per pound was paid for the seed during the early years of its culture. The plant stools wonderfully, as many as 100 stems have been counted from a single seed, and this accounts largely for its yields of as high as 8 tons per acre. Sudan is used for pasture, ensilage and soiling as well as for hay. All farmers who have fed it in any form find that cattle relish it, horses do well on it and it makes a very good winter roughage for young stock and dairy cows. It will yield so much more than milo or millet that it has been replacing them very swiftly.

The Ease of Growing It

Sudan seems to be one crop without soil requirements. It does its best on a rich loam, but it has been grown successfully on almost every class of soil from a heavy clay to a light sand. It is sown after the soil has become warm, usually about corn planting or a little later, and will do best in a rather firm seed bed sown at the depth of one-half to one inch. The best machine to use in regions of abundant rainfall is the common grain drill. Good re-cleaned seed feeds freely and can be evenly distributed. Unless the ground is poorly prepared or apt to be weedy 20 pounds of seed is sufficient. In semi-arid regions or where the crop is grown for seed it may be put in rows 36 to 42 inches apart and cultivated. But four pounds of seed are needed and heavy yields gotten but against this method is the labor of cultivation and the tendency of the hay to be coarser. The most common way of harvesting is to cut when in full bloom with a mower and handle like millet. Many successful growers prefer to cut it with a binder and place it in shocks, as the hay being long is apt to tangle and is harder to handle loose than when in bundles. The time of cutting Sudan Grass may be prolonged longer than with other hay without injuring the quality, as the leaves are held fast and there is little or no change in the nutrients.

Sudan and Legume Mixtures

Sudan grows strictly erect with stems stiff enough to support the vines characteristic of most legumes. This affords easier harvesting and quicker curing. The hay of this intermixture is well balanced due to the protein content of the legumes. The yields are good. At Arlington farm, Virginia, the mixture of

Sudan grass and cow peas gave a yield of 4.6 tons of cured hay per acre, and mixed with Soy Beans the yield was about the same.

A Catechism on Sudan Grass

- Q. Where will it grow? Can it be grown in the North, on thin land?
- A. It will grow anywhere that field corn, cane, milo, or kaffir can be grown, and besides will thrive where it is so dry that none of these can be grown.
- Q. What are the objections to it?
- A. None so far as anyone has been able to find out yet.
- Q. How should it be planted, drilled or broadcast, and why?
- A. The best way to plant it is to sow it broadcast or drill it with a wheat drill, using about 20 pounds of seed per acre, and handle it with a mower or grain binder.
- Q. How does it yield? Will it yield more than other fodder or hay crops?
- A. It will yield two or three times as much as either cane, kaffir, milo, or millet and make far better feed.
- Q. What is Sudan Grass anyway?
- A. It is an annual plant of the sorghum family, supposed to be the parent type of all the sorghums. It is an annual, dying when Winter comes. It looks like sorghums, but is much more slender, more leafy, fine stalks, and stools like wheat.
- Q. What is it good for?
- A. It is grown for stock feed, and can be either cut and fed green or cured as hay.
- Q. Will stock eat it, and is it good for them?
- A. All kinds of stock eat it readily, and it is especially good for horses, mules and cattle, in fact a better feed than any other hay except alfalfa.
- Q. How is it better than corn, or kaffir, or millet for fodder hay?
- A. It is richer than either, makes more leaf and less stalk than either cane or kaffir, cures easily, and will not sour or spoil like cane so often does. Besides it will make a crop on less moisture than any other crop known.

EXTRA FINE SEED—LOW PRICES

The quality of our Sudan is unusually fine this year as it was harvested and threshed when weather conditions were ideal. Our sales on Sudan are increasing every year and last Fall we contracted several cars of good clean, bright colored seed free from Johnson Grass and of high germination. This seed has all been carefully re-cleaned and we do not believe you can buy any better quality regardless of what price you pay for it.

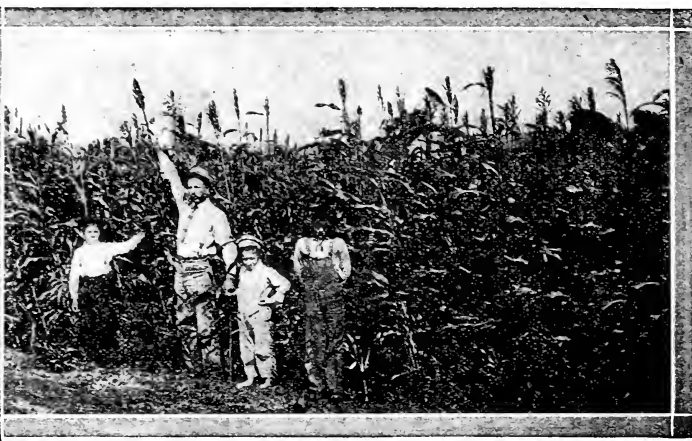
The market was lower on Sudan last Fall when the crop was moving than it has been for several years. We bought the largest stock we ever had in the history of this company with the idea of selling this Sudan at a low price in order to double our sales on it. Taking into consideration that Sudan is the best forage crop you can grow it will pay you to sow a liberal supply at these low prices. We want to save you all the money we can and furnish you with new, fresh stock of the highest grade.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Forage Crops---And Their Advantages



Kaffir Corn—Immense Heads.



Cane Growing for Fodder Purposes.

Cane is without doubt one of the greatest producers of high quality forage which has ever been discovered. The West has learned to appreciate the wonderful qualities in this great forage crop, but the East has yet much to learn about it, for they have not learned to take advantage of this most excellent plant for producing their silage and fodder.

The cane plant produces from three to eight tons per acre of cured forage and it may be grown from Canada to Mexico and it will withstand drought and other unfavorable conditions that would mean death to any other crop.

Many are prejudiced against this crop because of fatalities among livestock which they have heard of from time to time and many of which were made out of whole cloth or grossly misrepresented. It is true that cane under certain conditions has proven poisonous, but such cases are so rare that they are very nearly a negligible quantity. Many make a practice of cutting cane two or three times during the summer, but we prefer to sow the cane quite thickly so that it will not grow so rank and coarse and then cut it just after the first light frost, and we have found that on our own farms this has proven to be the most satisfactory way of handling cane both for ensilage and for fodder. The variety used for fodder is slightly different from the variety used for syrup purposes, as the stalks are somewhat more slender and more easily cured.

The Early Orange Top Cane Seed

This variety is somewhat later than the early Amber, but it is a very heavy producer of foliage, and because of this fact, and that it is thought by some to be more drought resistant than the other varieties, it is in more demand throughout the South and Southwest, but for the farmer in the Corn Belt and Eastern States we believe that the Early Amber will give the best results.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Early Amber Cane Seed

The Early Amber is the most common variety of Cane grown; there are two ways of planting it; one is by broadcasting, sowing from one to two bushels per acre, the other is to drill with a corn planter and cultivate the same as you would corn. It can be grown on any soil or in any climate from Maine to California. It will thrive on the richest land you have, or on the poorest, and it is one of the greatest destroyers of obnoxious weeds in existence. It can be sown any time from April to July and be harvested any time between the time it is a foot high and the first freezing weather.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Kaffir Corn

This is, without doubt, one of the most valuable fodder crops for the Western and Southern States. It is quite drought resistant and is valuable both for fodder and grain and many farmers in the Southern States are using it for ensilage in preference to corn. In the Southern and Western States it is sown in rows and cultivated the same as field corn, but in the Corn Belt States it is usually sown broadcast at the rate of from 75 to 100 pounds per acre, and when handled in this way, it produces excellent forage, as the stems are small and fine.

In the southern part of the Corn Belt and throughout the great Southwest it is the principal grain crop grown. Many fields often produce at the rate of 50 bushels per acre. It is an excellent food for poultry and no farmer should be without at least a few acres.

Our seed stock has been secured from a section where special efforts have been made to produce not only the highest yield of grain per acre, but also to produce the maximum amount of high class forage. Special care has also been taken with our seed stock to preserve its germination, and since Kaffir Corn loses its germinating qualities more quickly than any other seed when not properly handled, you should make sure that your seed comes from a reliable source.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Feterita

This is a new grain which has recently been introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture from Egyptian Sudan, and it has proven one of the greatest blessings to the farmer in drought stricken regions that has ever been introduced.

It very much resembles the Kaffir plant in appearance, but the heads are more blocky and it is a much bigger yielder of grain. The seed very much resembles that of Kaffir corn, but is of a pearly white color. It is very much earlier than Kaffir corn and has been grown very successfully after a crop of Kaffir or field corn has been destroyed and it was too late to plant either of them again. One seed often produces from six to eight shoots as it stools very heavily; for this reason you should not sow as thick as Kaffir corn. It may either be sown in drills or broadcast, but in most cases it is sown in drills and cultivated. Very astonishing results have been obtained with this great grain crop in Oklahoma. It is one crop that will beat the hot winds and drought.

The feeding value of Feterita as a grain or as forage is equal in every way to Kaffir, many prefer the grain to that of Kaffir corn because of it being softer and not requiring grinding before feeding.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Buckwheat

Buckwheat is much underestimated by the farmers of the United States today. It is often looked upon as a crop to be sown as the last resort where some other crop has failed or where some particular plot of land has been in such condition that it could not be put in condition to seed until too late for the sowing of any other crop. The real value of Buckwheat is that it may be worked into rotation and used in a two crop system for seeding the land upon which a crop of winter wheat or rye has been grown to this crop late in July or early in August and harvesting a second crop of grain from the land with little extra labor.

Buckwheat is one of the best cover crops that can be grown in the orchards and the flowers are very much relished by bees. Buckwheat is the cool season's crop and one which can be sown very late in the season and will produce very satisfactory returns. It can be handled at a time when other crops are not needing attention and we believe it should be much more generally sown than it is at present.

VARIETIES

Japanese. Japanese is a variety generally recommended for this section, as it is very productive and succeeds well under Northern conditions. The plant is strong and vigorous and the flowers are not as liable to be injured by the hot weather as the other varieties, and the grain is somewhat larger.

Silver Hull. The grain is of a light gray color with a thin husk; it is a heavy yielder and very early. It is preferred by the flouring mills to the other varieties because of the high proportion of flour to bran.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

GROWING THE CROP

SOIL.—Buckwheat is a rapid, vigorous grower and will do well on the poorer and lighter soils. While it is best adapted to a somewhat sandy, well drained soil it will flourish on the heavier soils and when grown upon heavy clay soil it is said to leave the soil in a very mellow condition.

SEEDING AND TILLAGE.—The ground should be prepared as for other cereals and it may be either sown broadcast or by drilling, using from a peck to a half bushel of seed to the acre.

HARVESTING.—As Buckwheat blooms continuously the seeds do not all ripen at the same time, but it is generally harvested in the latter part of September, or the first of October, when the first seed has matured. The grain shatters very badly and great care must be taken in harvesting to prevent the loss of seed. A header or grain binder or mower with a bunching attachment have been used very successfully in harvesting the crop.

Russian Flax

This is the variety almost exclusively grown in the Northwest. Our seed has been grown on clean, new land and it contains no mustard. Although you can secure Flax seed almost anywhere in the Northwest, Flax seed containing no mustard is hard to get, for the reason that but few seedsmen are equipped to clean mustard from Flax, and even in case they are, it is an expensive process, and large quantities of seed are sown containing mustard, which is in a large measure responsible for this pest becoming so prevalent.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.



A Field of Buckwheat is Great for Bees.

Milo Maize

Next to Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize is probably the best known of the grain sorghums. It grows larger heads and produces a slightly larger grain, the heads are slightly drooping and it can be grown with less moisture than Kaffir Corn.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Broom Corn

The price of Broom Corn has advanced until it has become one of the most remunerative crops. We are getting some very fine seed from a grower in Oklahoma, who makes a specialty of high grade Broom Corn. It is one of the best paying field crops that can be raised in many localities, and it will certainly pay you to investigate and see if you cannot raise this crop at a profit. Better try a small patch this year, at least enough to make your own brooms, for you can for a few cents get sufficient seed to raise enough corn to make brooms which, if you had to buy them at 50 cents apiece would cost you a nice little sum.

We handle two varieties of seed, the Improved Evergreen and the Dwarf Evergreen.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

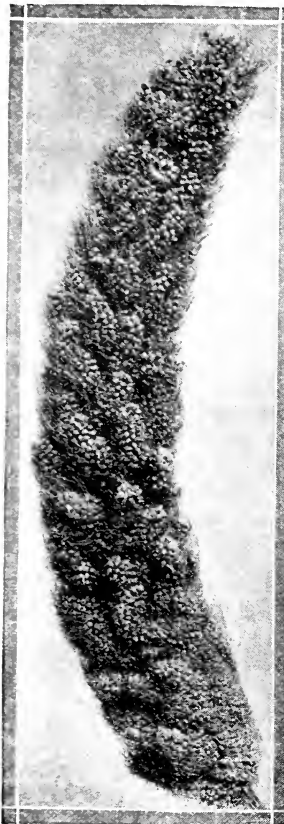
Molasses Cane

We have been having calls for Cane seed for molasses purposes. We have this year provided ourselves with a very fine quality of seed which we believe to be as pure as any seed you can hope to obtain. It requires special attention to get good Molasses Cane. By carefully selecting our stock we are able to offer a very superior article. We are only offering the two leading varieties.

AMES SPECIAL SORGHUM. A variety of the improved Amber type. Makes excellent molasses and lots of it. Very popular. Seed in great demand. Our seed stock is very nice, bright and clean. Price, postpaid: 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 75c. Your expense, 10 lbs., or more at 8c per lb.

SILVER TIP. A variety of the Orange type. Makes a very clear, mild molasses. Many claim it makes much more molasses per acre and that the quality is better. Very heavy demand for this variety. Price, postpaid: 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 75c. Your expense, 10 lbs. or more at 8c per lb.

Millets---Southern Grown Seed Best



Golden Millet Often Produces Over Five Tons of Very Fine Hay.

Millets are productive short season annuals, exceedingly useful when other crops fail. Because of this characteristic they have become known as catch crops. In the northern states Millet is grown almost exclusively for hay, and because of this fact, the Millet seed grown in northern climates does not produce as fine a quality of hay or seed as the southern Millets, as they become dwarfed, and crops grown from northern seed do

not become as tall or grow as fine as Millets grown in the South. That grown in the North, even from southern seed deteriorates and becomes what is known as Common Millet. The plants not only grow shorter and coarser in character, but the seed undergoes a decided change which is distinguished by experienced seedsmen.

Many unscrupulous seedsmen handle quantities of this northern grown seed and place it upon the market as southern Millet. This practice enables them to make the farmer a price much below that which the reliable seedsmen can make upon the true southern grown Millet, and we wish to caution you against such a situation and emphasize to you the importance of buying your Millet seed only from reliable sources and also caution you against using Millet which has been grown in the North, for although a fair yield can be secured from this seed, a crop can be more than doubled by sowing our true Southern grown Millet.

Golden or German Millet

This variety is very popular in the Central and Southern states. It is far superior to common Millet, both in quality and yield. It grows from four to five feet in height and often makes the splendid yield of four or five tons per acre. It is drought resistant, and because of that characteristic has become very popular throughout the Southwest. There is no doubt that Millet should be more commonly grown, for it undoubtedly has a large field of usefulness in the Eastern states. In these states it is customary to grow only one crop on one field, but it is possible to grow a winter crop of rye hay and a summer crop of Millet in most parts of the East, and on farms where all crops are fed, there is no doubt but that Golden Millet, if properly handled, would materially increase the income upon such farms.

It is very necessary in sowing this crop to secure Pure Southern Grown Seed. If you are going to be a little short of hay or if you are going to need some green feed to tide you over while the pastures are dry and brown, try a little genuine Golden Millet. You will be surprised at the results. Be sure you secure Southern Grown Millet. It will double the yield of the crop.

Price---See Green Price List for prices.

New White Wonder

The demand for this variety of Millet has become general, as it has proven the most popular variety lately introduced. It is an extra heavy yielder, produces hay of good quality, and is fast taking the place of the German variety, which is so generally grown. The most striking feature of White Wonder Millet is the size of the heads, which will run from 8 up to 18 inches, and a single head will have as many as 15,000 seeds. The yield of White Wonder is extremely heavy, being fully half as heavy again as that of the Golden or German Millet. Some growers of White Wonder Millet claim that it will outyield other Millets three to one. Another desirable feature of White Wonder Millet is its earliness. This variety is much earlier than German Millet. The foliage is very heavy, the leaves broad and therefore it produces an immense amount of excellent fodder which cures very readily. We believe that on account of the earliness, the immense yield of both grain and fodder, and the vigorous growth which leaves the ground clean, White Wonder Millet will soon take first place. Our stock is very fine quality, equal to the best, and our prices are unusually attractive.

We urge the use of the White Wonder variety. We have found the yields very heavy and the crop far more satisfactory than the old smaller varieties that are so generally grown. Sow White Wonder this year and grow the biggest crop of Millet you ever produced. Our seed is very fine and our prices most popular.

Siberian Millet

This variety of Millet was imported from Russia, and being somewhat earlier than the Golden Millet, it has been found to be very valuable in the northern states. It does not grow as rank as the Golden Millet, but produces a very fine quality of hay, and its early maturing qualities make it a very desirable crop to grow as a catch crop. It should be sown at the rate of thirty-five or forty pounds per acre.

Price---See Green Price List for prices.

Hog Broom Corn Millet

Because of the very short season to which it is adapted, this variety of Millet has become very popular in the far North. It is very drought-resistant. Although the stems are much larger, they are not so tall. In recent years it has gained considerable prominence in the Dakotas and adjacent states, and although it does not produce as large a yield of forage, it produces an enormous seed crop, and the seed is very desirable for poultry feeding purposes.

Hungarian Millet (Dark Seed)

This variety is somewhat earlier than the true Golden Millet and is very popular in the Eastern States, where seasons are shorter and drought is not so common as in the West. It makes large yields on good soils in most seasons. We have a large stock of this variety at most attractive prices. Price---See Green Price List for prices.

Japanese Millet

See page 21 for description. Same as Billion Dollar Grass.

Rape

Dwarf Essex Variety

Though only of comparatively recent introduction, Rape is now considered one of the most valuable of forage crops. If you have never tried Rape, be sure and sow some now. It is the greatest late season crop that can be grown. It may be sown any time from early spring until August, and may be sown on nearly every available soil in the United States and Canada. Rape sown in corn at the last cultivation will produce a growth of the most succulent and palatable forage of from fifteen to twenty inches in height. Rape thrives best in cool weather and will produce an abundance of forage, even after hard freezing weather commences.

Rape is especially relished by hogs and sheep and some phenomenal returns have been secured from pasturing hogs and sheep upon Rape, and the Iowa Station has shown by a series of experiments that from four to six dollars per acre can be made from Rape with hogs and sheep.

The Iowa Station has produced sixty bushels of oats and eighteen tons of Rape, the Oats and Rape being sown together in the spring. The Rape did not interfere with the harvesting of the oats and it afterwards produced eighteen tons per acre.

Advantages Derived From Growing a Crop of Rape

1. You can secure two crops from the same land.
2. It produces pasture weeks after all other forage plants have been killed by frost.
3. Is the greatest forage for sheep that can be grown.
4. A better finish can be put on a lot of hogs when being pastured upon Rape than by pasturing on any other crop.
5. Rape can be sown at the cost of about 30 to 40 cents per acre, and no other such an amount of green feed can be produced for as small an outlay for seed.
6. Rape is succulent, nutritious, palatable food for all stock.

Rape One of the Most Profitable Crops You Can Grow

As land becomes more and more valuable, new methods are constantly being devised which will increase the yielding power of an acre of land and yet not rob it of its fertility. Rape meets a long-felt want in this respect, for it is not only possible to secure a crop of small grain or corn upon the land, but it is also possible to grow an enormous quantity of the most palatable and succulent forage upon the same land, and by pasturing off the Rape, no ill effects on the land will be caused, as practically all of the fertility is returned to the soil.

The value of a pasture for hogs has long been demonstrated as the most economical way of producing pork. Regardless of this thousands of herds of hogs throughout the corn belt are produced yearly without ever being allowed to graze for a single day. This is due to the supposed difficulty of providing good pasturage for them; but where so excellent a pasture crop as rape can be produced so abundantly and so cheaply it is an awful waste to produce hogs in this manner.

We are making very low prices on Dwarf Essex Rape, considering the expense of importing it from Europe. The market conditions of this seed are rather unsettled abroad at present but we were very fortunate to secure our stock just when we did. Rape is a crop where the quality of the seed is important. Be sure you get our samples and prices.

Price—Postpaid, 20c per lb. Your expense, 5 lbs. or more, 11c per lb. See Green Price List for prices.

Our Annual Hog Pasture Mixture

This pasture mixture has been prepared with the idea of producing the greatest amount of green feed in the least possible time. It is especially suitable for sowing in feed lots, vacant places on the farm where other crops have failed or where you were for any other reason unable to utilize this space.

This pasture mixture meets a long-felt want for a crop which will produce an abundance of green feed when the pastures are bare and brown. You may think you have plenty of pasture for all your stock and would have under normal conditions, but some unforeseen circumstance arises, as it always does at some season of the year, and you find you are short of feed. Here is where our pasture mixture will repay you many times its cost. It is the best Pasture Insurance you could have.

This mixture can be sown late in the season after a crop of small grain has been removed and will produce a lot of pasture for you during the late summer, fall and early winter months at a time when pastures are short and you are feeding your



Examining a Field of Rape.

cows, pigs, horses, and sheep, high priced grain. This you can just as well save and turn into cash, and at the same time be furnishing your stock with a more nutritious feed than you possibly could from the granary or farm and send them into winter quarters in much better condition than upon high priced feed stuff.

This mixture is made up of annuals only. It is a mixture to give you quick results for one year when your pasture acreage is not large enough to carry your stock. Plow up the feed lots, sow this mixture on them and make them produce something for you during the summer while they are lying idle.

Price—Your expense, 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

The Culture of Rape and Our Annual Pasture Mixture

SOIL—These crops will grow on nearly any soil but prefer rich, black loam.

PREPARATION OF THE SEED BED—No special preparation of the seed bed is needed. Rape may be sown in connection with some other crop or as a catch crop after some crop has failed or sown in the corn at the time of the last cultivation. All Annual Pasture Mixtures may also be sown in the corn or as a catch crop but most frequently it is used to secure a quick rapid growing pasture on some farm where there is an insufficient supply of pasture grasses.

SOWING—These crops may be sown any time from early spring until midsummer and while Rape only requires from 5 to 8 pounds of seed per acre we advocate sowing 40 to 50 pounds of the Annual Pasture Mixture. When seeded with these amounts of seed the land furnishes an enormous amount of pasture and a cheap lot of feed can be grown. These crops are especially adapted for pasturing sheep and hogs and we know of no way by which as large an amount of pasture can be secured in a short time as by using either our Annual Pasture Mixture or Rape.

Northern Grown Seed Potatoes

Our stock of seed Potatoes is grown almost exclusively in the Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. This district produces the best seed Potatoes which can be grown anywhere in the world. The big Potato growers of the United States have discovered that they can do nothing which will pay them better than to secure seed Potatoes from this district. These Northern grown seed Potatoes seem to have the life, quality, vigor and growth necessary to the production of a high class crop of tubers. A crop grown from Northern grown seed will outyield a crop grown from seed secured from any other section.

How Our Seed Potatoes Are Grown and Handled

We contract with the large growers in the North to grow so many acres of Potatoes for us, especially for seed purposes. This seed is clean, healthy and free from scab, and we in this way secure the best quality of seed Potatoes which can be produced. In the fall we ship in several cars to our frost-proof warehouse in order to be able to supply the early Southern trade, but the big bulk of our Potatoes are left in the North, where, being stored as they are under ideal conditions, they reach us in March, solid and dormant, and in much better condition to send out to our customers than if we shipped them down from the North early in the season, for it seems that Potatoes not only grow to the highest state of perfection in these far Northern States, and are able to transmit this quality to the succeeding crops, but they keep much better in the earthen cellars, especially constructed for the purpose than in any artificial warehouse which we might construct from stone, brick, and concrete.

All Our Seed Carefully Hand Sorted

All our seed Potatoes are carefully hand sorted from carefully selected stock, such as you will not secure from any other source, and we feel that we haven't the words at our command to place before you in language strong enough really to do justice to the exceptional quality of seed Potatoes which we are able to offer you.

We Are Not Introducing Questionable Varieties

All of the seed Potatoes which we are offering you are standard, well known varieties, and we are not placing before you some new and unheard of sports which have made some phenomenal yields or grown to an enormous size. We are simply placing before you for your careful consideration the best lot of Northern grown seed Potatoes of old, well known, reliable varieties, which we have been able to produce under ideal conditions of soil, climate and tillage. I believe we are able to offer you the greatest values in Northern grown seed Potatoes which you have ever been offered.

Your neighbors will need some seed potatoes. You can save on the price and freight by including their orders with yours. We handle the well tried standard varieties and have reliable stock for every locality. Find out the number of bushels and the variety needed in all and get in touch with us for special prices.

Many farmers have to buy their eating potatoes during many seasons and some fail to dig but few more than they plant. This is due to poor seed. Many farmers plant the culls and small ones left from their eating stock. What they need is some of our Northern grown seed potatoes for a good yield.

Date of Shipment

While we ship Potatoes to you any time you order them shipped, it is very risky to have them shipped before April 1st, as we do not take the risk of their freezing until that time, but if you wish them shipped sooner and you take the risk we will make shipment for you. We ship large quantities of Potatoes by express and small quantities by mail before this time, but we do not take the risk of their freezing by freight until we are confident the weather is safe, so when no special instructions are given to the contrary we hold your order until in our judgment there will be no danger from freezing in transit.



Early Ohios Are a Good Variety of Potatoes to Grow.

A Word About Prices

At the time of going to press the market is in a very unsettled condition and it is an impossibility to accurately estimate the values, but at the time of mailing we will enclose you our green list, which will give you the latest quotations. To those who order seed Potatoes in large quantities take the matter up with us before ordering so that we can keep you posted on our best prices. Kindly mention the number of bushels and variety wanted when inquiring for special prices.

Red River Early Ohio Seed Potatoes

The growers in the Red River Valley of North Dakota and Minnesota have specialized on the Early Ohio for many years, and they have developed it to the highest state of perfection. No finer seed can be found anywhere than this Red River grown Early Ohio, for the growers in that district have put their best efforts forth and by careful selection of the seed stock, careful methods of cultivation, and the experience in handling the crop which following the business for a generation has made possible, they have produced a variety which is undoubtedly without an equal for smoothness, uniformity and typical shape.

The Early Ohio Potato is so generally known that it requires no extended description. It is more popular than any other variety, as shown by the greater number of sales for seed stock. The Early Ohio can most always be depended upon to give a satisfactory yield, for even in localities where climatic conditions are not suited for the production of a late season crop of Potatoes, the Early Ohio can be planted early and will develop before the hot, dry weather begins. Taking the country over, there is no Potato which meets with such universal satisfaction as does the Early Ohio, and this extra selected seed stock which we are offering you is the best that can be secured. It will ripen a week earlier than your home grown Early Ohios, and will produce a much larger yield, of smoother, larger sized Potatoes. This seed stock is free from scab, dry rot and other diseases so prevalent among Potatoes grown farther south. Every bushel is backed by our Absolute Guarantee and if not perfectly satisfactory return them and receive your money.

Early Rose

This variety has been a great favorite for many years, and many growers claim it has never been excelled in quality and productiveness. It cooks up mealy, and is of a very fine flavor. It is light pink in color, rather elongated in shape and of good size. This is one of the earliest varieties of Potatoes that can be grown, and we wish to recommend it for your early season crop. Grow some of these fine tubers and have new potatoes while your friends are eating old ones. Our seed stock has been grown in the Red River Valley, and is sure fine.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

The Irish Cobbler

The Irish Cobbler is a medium early maturing Potato. They are increasing in popularity among the best potato growers, especially among market gardeners. This variety is grown very extensively throughout the South and in some sections is being grown to the exclusion of all other varieties. When this variety was first introduced, no special claim was made for it as an early maturing variety, and it was rather regarded as the main season crop. They have, however, on account of being grown extensively in the North, and because of the fact that the seed stock has been selected for the purpose in view of promoting its medium early maturing qualities, until today it may be considered as one of the medium early maturing varieties.

We find the Irish Cobbler to be giving better satisfaction in the way of heavy yields than any other variety. It is also proving practically as early as the Early Ohio and in many cases has yielded double the amount of fine potatoes which sold at a premium on the market.

It is unquestionably one of the best varieties you can plant for market purposes. Market gardeners are using this variety very extensively and we can recommend it highly to any one growing Potatoes for either home or market use.

If you need any seed Potatoes, do not fail to include this variety with your order. Our stock is exceptionally nice, being smooth and free of disease and should give the very best of satisfaction. Don't let this spring pass by without ordering a start of this fine new variety.

Description. The Irish Cobbler is round and uniform in size and shape, and of a creamy white color. The flesh is white and of fine quality and flavor. It is especially noted for its heavy yielding qualities.

Rural New Yorker

Rural New Yorker is the standard main season crop. It is very distinct and a valuable late crop variety. It makes a heavy, healthy, vigorous growth and attains a very large size. The tubers are very solid, and it is a very heavy yielder. It is quite drought resistant, and for a main season crop and one which will keep until new Potatoes come, it cannot be beaten. This is a variety that will produce a big yield for you.

Red Rose

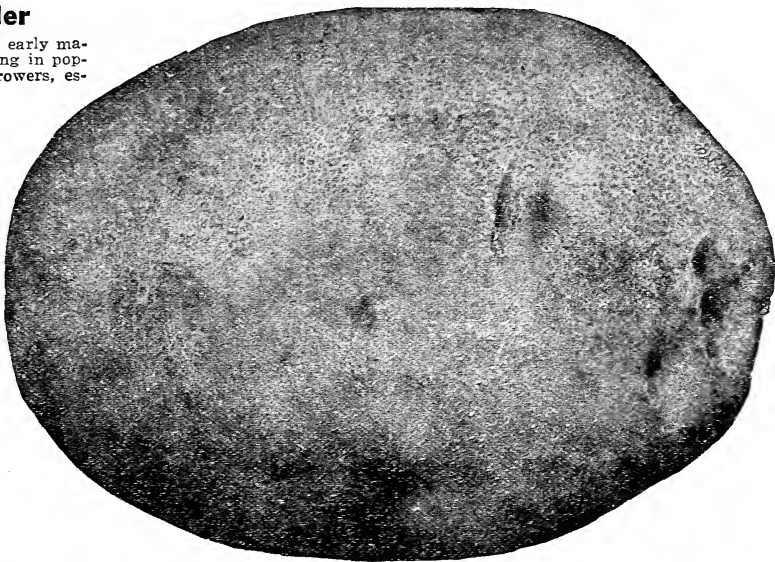
Red Rose is a medium late variety, elongated in shape and very large and is an excellent yielder. It is a great Potato for localities with a short season. It is very hardy, making a strong, vigorous growth. It is not subject to blight or scab. For a Potato maturing rather early, and yet not an early Potato we can most heartily recommend the Red Rose, for it is a high class variety in every respect.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Banner Potato

This is considered superior to all the varieties of late potatoes. It is a variety that is a general favorite with all growers of late sorts. This potato is an extra heavy yielder, and a sure crop one season after another, through all kind of adversities. It is not a very late potato and can be classed as a medium late. It has the faculty of withstanding the drought, and during a dry spell it just keeps green, and the roots grow deeper in the soil after moisture; but not attempting to make the potatoes as other early sorts, but when the rain comes the vine and root system is in splendid condition to make a crop of fine, large potatoes.

It is a most desirable sort, smooth and of excellent table quality. It produces smooth, plump and handsome tubers that are a beautiful creamy white. Eyes strong and on the surface, with creamy white flesh, slightly netted; which in a potato always proves a distinctive mark of fine quality. In shape it is a little oblong and slightly flattened. It is a splendid cooker, becoming dry and mealy and cooks through quickly. It is blighting and rust proof or as nearly so as a potato can be grown. It is very smooth and regular in form without any knobs or prongs. It is a splendid keeper and an enormous yielder, and is just the variety you have been looking for. Price—See Green Price List for prices.



Seed Treatment Pays

Disinfect Your Seed Corn and Potatoes—Even Good Clean Seed Responds to Treatment

Bayer Dust

Increases Corn Yields—Costs Only 5c per Acre

Seed corn often carries disease. The seed may not show it, yet the microscopic germs of various fungous diseases may be there. Seed that is treated with Bayer Dust is freed from all this. It controls seedling blight, ear rot, mold, etc. Corn treated with Bayer Dust germinates better and grows with greater vigor.

Bayer Dust is applied dry and can be dusted on and mixed with corn any time before planting. The chemical does not give much action until it is dissolved by soil moisture when it is planted. Then it disinfects, not only the seed, but the soil right around the seed, giving you double protection. Even though seed is free from disease it is well to take this precaution to kill disease that might be in the soil.

The cost is low. It will pay you to use it. Price, 1-lb. tin, \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$8.00. A 1-lb. can will treat 5 to 7 bushels of seed corn.

Dip Dust

For Larger Yields of Cleaner Potatoes

This new method is doing away with the old-fashioned disinfecting with mercuric bichloride or formaldehyde. No soaking necessary with this new method. It is an instantaneous dip. One man can dip 250 bushels a day. No danger whatever to seed even though it has sprouted.

Potatoes treated with Dip-Dust will resist rotting in the soil during cold wet weather. The plants will be stronger and healthier. The yields will be larger and the quality better and cleaner.

You can also use Dip Dust dry for peas, beans, vegetables, and flowers. Checks many root rot and stem rot diseases.

Full directions come with each package. Price, 4 ozs., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$8.00. A 1-lb. can treats 15 bus.

Merko

Excellent Corn Treatment

Merko is similar to Bayer Dust. Is applied the same way. Experiments at Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, however, indicate larger yields from corn where treated with Merko. Control all seed borne diseases by using this treatment. The cost is only 3 to 4 cents an acre and very easy to apply.

Price: 1 lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$8.00.

Ceresan

A Dry Dust Treatment for Small Grain

Use it on wheat, barley, oats, rye and sorghum. Does not injure grain. Easy to apply. You put it on dry. No water used. Very effective. Controls bunt, stripe disease of barley, covered smuts of barley and oats. Use two ounces per bushel on wheat and rye, 3 ounces for oats and barley.

Price: 1 lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.00; 25 lbs., \$12.50.

Suggestions for Ordering

Use the Order Sheet and printed envelopes. Will be pleased to furnish you extra sheets at your request.

Always Keep Copy of Order. Sign your name plainly and be sure to give your postoffice, county and state. If your freight or express office has a different name, do not fail to give it also.

Terms Cash. We are reliable; you can send your remittance by P. O. Order, Bank Draft, Express Order or Registered Letter. If not convenient to send Drafts or Money Order, send your personal check.

Seeds by Freight or Express. We secure for you the lowest freight or express rate, and you pay the charges on receipt of the goods. We send shipping notice and bill of lading of freight shipments, signed by the agent showing the goods were delivered in good condition.

Prepaid Railroad Stations. If your own station has no agent, and is merely a milk or flag station, it is important that shipments be sent to the nearest station that has an agent. This will protect you from delay. Shipments are held when billed to a prepaid station unless freight is fully prepaid and should we find your station a prepaid point we reserve the right to bill shipment to the nearest station that has an agent. We would urge you not to have shipments sent to prepaid stations, as the railroad company is not liable after shipment has been taken from the train.

Important. It sometimes happens, though very seldom, that an order is lost coming to us; or the goods going in to the customer. If you do not hear from us in a reasonable length of time after ordering, send us a duplicate order, naming the date on which the order was sent, the amount of money enclosed and in what form remittance was sent. We will then investigate the matter and if we find the original order has been lost, and the duplicate order will be forwarded at once.

Special Express Rates. Seeds of all kinds take a much lower express rate than regular merchandise. The charge on seeds is one-fourth less than the charge on other merchandise. Express does not have to be pre-paid as the amount is the same whether paid at this end or at your express office. You can have 100 pounds of seeds for 60 pounds of freight, as cheaply by express as freight with a few exceptions. Seeds are carried at Second Class Rate.

Substitution. Our rule is not to substitute unless we are given permission to do so. We would suggest, however, that customers name a second choice, in case we are out of the variety ordered. We are amply provided with large quantities of everything on the list, but may run short on some before the season is over, as the demand for certain articles is frequently larger than we could anticipate.

WE GUARANTEE SAFE ARRIVAL

We fill all orders promptly and guarantee safe arrival of all shipments. If you do not specify which way to send your seeds, we use our best judgment. Sometimes an order is lost and in that case we file claim for our customer and refund the money or refill the order if desired. Be sure and have the agent make a notation on paid expense bill for the amount of the loss or damage, and mail the same to us.

FREIGHT RATES REDUCED

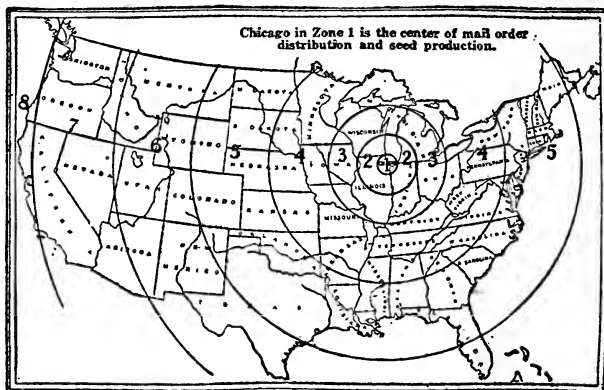
Don't let freight charges worry you, because whether you buy from us or your home dealer, you pay the freight and you pay no more than our local merchants. There was quite a reduction in freight rates a short time ago and freight is now much cheaper. Seeds and grain are carried at third and fourth class rates, which are much cheaper than merchandise, so don't let a little freight stand in the way of your ordering. Up to 100 pounds you pay the freight for 100 pounds, whether you have 10 pounds or 100 pounds. Over 100 pounds, you pay only for what you get. For example: If 100 pounds cost you 60¢ for freight, 120 pounds would cost you only 72¢. If your order does not amount to 100 pounds, try to induce some of your neighbors to order with you.

PARCEL POST INFORMATION

If you want your order to come by Parcel Post always include the postage charges with your remittance. The map on this page shows you what zone your postoffice is in from Chicago. If in doubt, ask your postmaster or carrier. The table below gives the charges on various weights to the different parcel post zones.

Table of Rates for Parcel Post Shipments

Weight of Package	1st Zone	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 pound	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.12	\$0.13
5 "	.11	.11	.16	.24	.33	.42	.52	.61
10 "	.16	.16	.26	.44	.63	.82	1.02	1.21
15 "	.21	.21	.36	.64	.93	1.22	1.52	1.81
20 "	.26	.26	.46	.84	1.23	1.62	2.02	2.41
25 "	.31	.31	.56	1.04	1.53	2.02	2.52	3.01
30 "	.36	.36	.66	1.24	1.83	2.42	3.02	3.61
35 "	.41	.41	.76	1.44	2.13	2.82	3.52	4.21
40 "	.46	.46	.86	1.64	2.43	3.22	4.02	4.81
45 "	.51	.51	.96	1.84	2.73	3.62	4.52	5.41
50 "	.56	.56	1.06	2.04	3.03	4.02	5.02	6.01



American Field Seed Co.'s Planter's Reference Table and Index

	Quantity Per Acre	Lbs. Per Bu.	Page		Quantity Per Acre	Lbs. Per Bu.	Page
Americas Best Mixture	12 to 15 lbs.		20	Hubam Clover	10 to 15 lbs.	60	13
Alfalfa	12 to 18 lbs.	60	9-12	Italian Rye Grass	2 bu.	24	24
Alyske	6 to 8 lbs.	60	8	Kaffir Corn, Drills	8 to 10 lbs.	50	42
Alyske and Timothy	12 to 15 lbs.	45	18	Kaffir Corn, Broadcast	1½ bu.	50	42
Barley	2 to 2½ bu.	48	30-31	Lawn Grass Mixtures	30 to 50 lbs.	25	25
Buckwheat	¾ to 1 bu.	52	43	Lespedeza or Japan Clover	30 15 lbs.	25	47
Blue Grass (Kentucky)	2 bu.	14	23	Millet	30 to 50 lbs.	50	44
Blue Grass (Canadian)	2 bu.	14	24	Millet, Japanese	15 to 20 lbs.	35	44
Blue Grass (English)	25 to 35 lbs.	24	24	Milo Maize, Broadcast	1½ bu.	50	43
Blue Grass	5 to 6 lbs.	24	24	Milo Maize, Drills	8 to 10 lbs.	50	43
Billion Dollar Grass	15 to 20 lbs.	21	22	Meadow Mixture	15 to 20 lbs.	50	25
Bromus Inermis	8 to 10 lbs.	14	22	Oats	2 to 3 bu.	32	26-29
Broom Corn	8 to 10 lbs.	46	43	Orchard Grass	2 to 3 bu.	14	23
Clover, Med. Red & Mam.	8 to 10 lbs.	60	6-7	Pasture Mixture, Annual	30 to 40 lbs.	50	45
Clover, Crimson	10 to 15 lbs.	60	7	Pasture Mixture, Permanent	15 to 20 lbs.	25	25
Clover, Dalea	12 to 15 lbs.	60	13	Potatoes	13 bu.	60	46-47
Clover, White or Dutch	6 lbs.	60	7	Red Top (Solid Seed)	8 to 10 lbs.	24	22
Clover, Alyske & Timothy	12 to 15 lbs.	45	19	Rape	5 to 6 lbs.	50	43
Clover & Timothy, Mixed	12 to 15 lbs.	45	19	Rye	1½ bu.	56	33
Corn	1 bu. 6 acres	56	34-37	Soy Beans, in Drills	20 to 30 lbs.	60	38
Cane, Broadcast	1 to 1½ bu.	50	42	Sudan Grass, in Drills	18 to 25 lbs.	50	41
Cow Peas	1 to 2 bu.	60	39	Sweet Clover (unhulled)	12 to 15 lbs.	60	14-16
Canadian Field Peas	1½ to 2 bu.	60	40	Sweet Clover (hulled)	25 to 30 lbs.	30	17
English Ryegrass	1 to 2 bu.	24	24	Timothy	10 to 12 lbs.	45	17
Emmer or Speltz	1½ to 2 bu.	40	32	Timothy, Clover & Alfalfa	12 to 15 lbs.	45	20
Flax	½ bu.	56	42	Tall Meadow Oat Grass	20 lbs.	10	23
Feterita, Drilled in	10 lbs.	50	42	Vetch	30 to 50 lbs.	50	40
Gold Mine Meat Producer	12 to 15 lbs.	21	21	Wheat	1½ to 1½ bu.	60	33

Use Inoculation for Larger Profits



To grow a Legume crop successfully, the ground must be inoculated. In many sections the soil is already inoculated with either the Clover Bacteria or the Alfalfa so that these crops flourish when seeded, without having to apply inoculation to the soil before seeding. It, however, has been demonstrated that on most soil a larger and surer crop can be obtained by using inoculation before seeding.

The cost of our inoculation is not to be considered an expense in any way, as it does three things; each means money to you.

1st. It insures you a better stand.
2nd. It increases your production not only on the first crop, but every crop afterwards.

3rd. It provides the nodules on the roots so your Legume crop becomes a fertilizer instead of a robber of soil, as some Legume crops are when they have not been inoculated.

Now, if you will study the Legume crops—their value as a money crop, their advantages in saving labor, their value as a fertilizer, their advantage in increasing farm values—we believe you will see wherein you are making a big mistake when you fail to grow more Legume and less grain. Every acre seeded to Clover, Alfalfa or Sweet Clover means your farm has increased in farming value. Every year you grow corn on your land means the farm decreases in farming value. This is too important a thing to pass by without further consideration. You should plant a Legume crop this year and use Inoculation on all your seeding and produce the maximum, and build up your land by the easiest and most scientific method.

Tubercle Germ Prices Reduced

We consider the inoculation of Legumes important and are doing all that we can to stimulate the use of it. We have made great progress this year. The quality of our product has been improved and the price cut in two. Every farmer who sows clovers or Legume crops of any kind is directly benefited by the service. All these crops can now be inoculated at half the former cost and with positive assurance of success.

Inoculation with Tubercle germ is not an experiment. It has been demonstrated in all parts of the United States that the reason for not securing a stand of the legumes is caused more by sowing seed which has not been inoculated, than by all other causes. If for no other reason than to insure a stand all seedings should be inoculated. There are, however, other reasons for inoculating. Legumes cannot supply the nitrogen without the tubercles on the roots and inoculation is done so that the young plants will be sure to have the tubercles or nodules on the roots. This insures fertility for your soil and increased production. Any crop when properly inoculated will produce more abundantly. Inoculation is never an expense but an investment that brings larger returns.

Tubercle Germ is Guaranteed

This pure culture preparation is put up in dirt form and packed in cans ready to use. Complete simple in-

structions, showing how easy it is to inoculate, come with each package. We guarantee our Tubercle Germ to give proper inoculation to the crop for which it is prepared, or your money refunded.

We have a special inoculation for different kinds of Legumes. Be sure to state clearly for what crop you want it. The prices are made on a bushel basis so you can know how much seed you can inoculate for the money. All prices are postpaid.

Cow Peas and Soy Beans.		Clovers, Alfalfa and all other Legumes.	
1 bu. size	.....\$0.35	1/2 bu. size	.....\$0.45
2 bu. size	......60	1 bu. size	......80
5 bu. size	.....1.40	5 bu. size	.....3.50
10 bu. size	.....2.25		

Use Nitragin if smaller sizes are wanted.

GROWS BUMPER CROPS

of Alfalfa
Clover, Peas,
Beans, other
Legumes

NITRAGIN

It Will
Insure a
Catch. Yield
Big Crops

"Nitragin" Increases Yield, Makes Fertile Soil



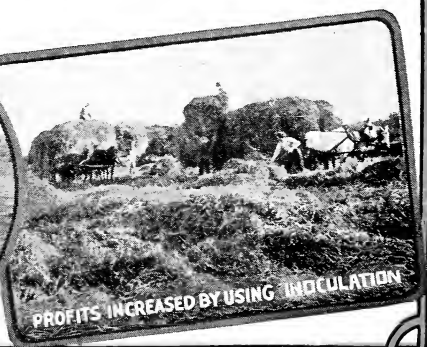
The simplest, safest and surest system of soil inoculation for all Legumes. The lack of necessary bacteria in the soil is often the cause of failure to secure a "catch" of alfalfa, clover or other Legumes.

"Nitragin" is insurance. Use a reliable culture. Nitragin has been tried out and has made good. Nitragin was awarded Gold Medals when other cultures were still unknown. Nitragin culture is now the Best Inoculator—always uniform, easy to keep, easy to use, with strong, active bacteria. Nitragin bacteria are sold in the finely granular medium and ventilated can. This is the only packing which supplies the living bacteria with the right conditions for life.

Guaranteed.

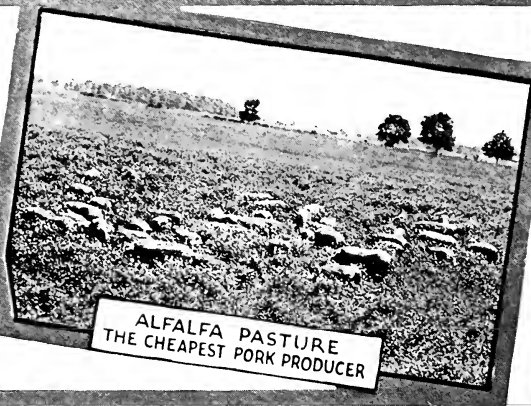
Postpaid Nitragin Prices:

Garden size for any Peas and Beans		.....\$0.20	
Cow Peas and Soy Beans.		Clovers, Alfalfa and all other Legumes.	
1 bu. size	.....\$0.40	1/4 bu. size	.....\$0.40
2 bu. size	.....70	1/2 bu. size	.....60
5 bu. size	.....1.50	1 bu. size	.....1.00
10 bu. size	.....2.50	5 bu. size	.....4.75

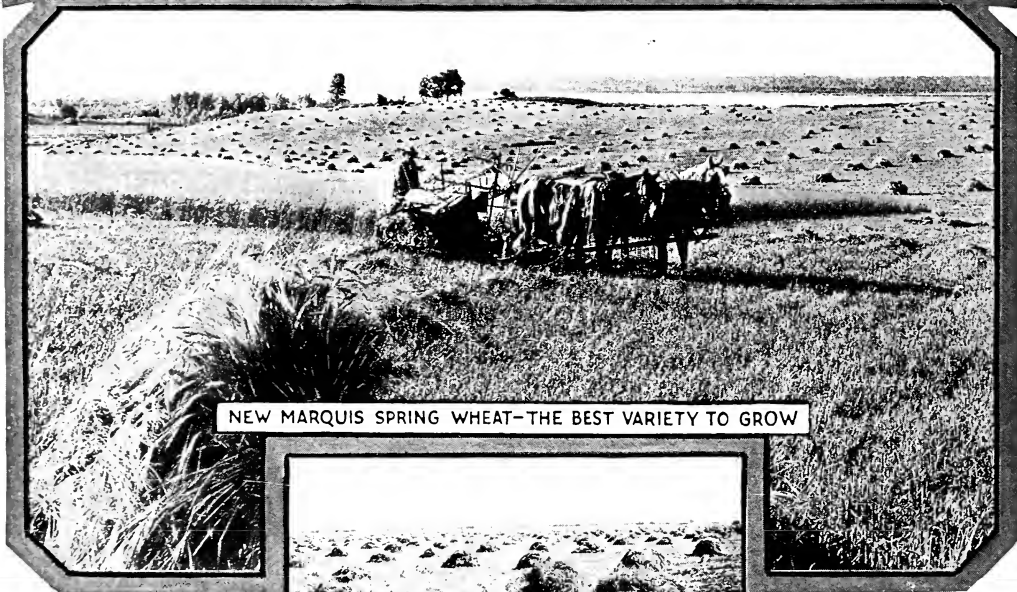




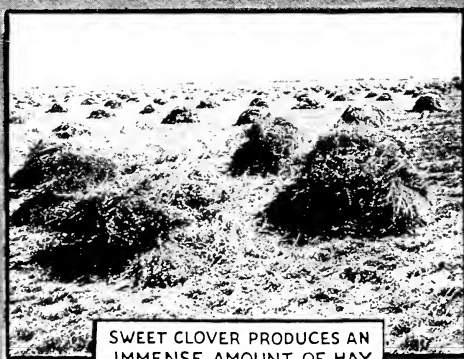
NORTHERN GROWN SEED OATS
DOUBLES THE YIELD



ALFALFA PASTURE
THE CHEAPEST PORK PRODUCER



NEW MARQUIS SPRING WHEAT—THE BEST VARIETY TO GROW



SWEET CLOVER PRODUCES AN
IMMENSE AMOUNT OF HAY



THRESHING HUBAM
THE NEW SENSATIONAL CROP



STACKING ALFALFA HAY
THE GREATEST FEED GROWN